The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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RST EDITION.

ORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Interesting Day in the House.

Civil Rights Bill Under Discussion.

emocratic Member Uses Unparliamentary Language.

is Brought Before the House and Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1875.

SENATE.

Ohio River Improvement.

. SCOTT presented resolutions of the sylvania Legislature favoring an ap- riation for the improvement of the river. Referred.

Branch Mint in Chicago.

. OGLESBY presented a memorial of ens of Chicago in favor of establishing anch mint of the United States in that Referred.

elief for Grasshopper Sufferers.

. LOGAN, from the Committee on Mili- Affairs, reported back the House bill ovide for the relief of persons suffering the ravages of the grasshoppers. ed.

22d Joint Rule.

. MORTON moved that the Senate pro- with the consideration of the concur- resolution to repeal the twenty-second rule of the two Houses of Congress. ed to—yeas 21, nays 18.

said the existence of this rule subject- e country to great danger. After con- tion with a number of Senators he had mined to offer the following as a sub- te for the motion to repeal: "No objec- to the reception and counting of any oral vote or votes from any State shall ted unless such objection is sustained affirmative vote of the two Houses."

. SHERMAN moved that the resolution e Senator from Indiana to modify the be referred to the Committee on Privi- and Elections, that it might be perfec- n the committee room, which was the r place to first consider it, and not here e Senate Chamber.

. EDMUNDS said he thought in a mat- of so much importance, ample time d be allowed to consider it, and he d the motion to refer the matter to the mittee on Privileges and Elections d be agreed to.

. MORTON said he had no objection to reference, but there were but twenty- working days of the session left, and he t it would be a crime on the part of ress to adjourn without repealing or fying the rule.

e motion to refer it to the Committee on ileges and Elections was then agreed to.

The Steamboat Bill.

. SHERMAN gave notice that he would to take up the Steamboat bill after the ration of the morning hour to-morrow.

Ohio River Improvement.

. MORTON presented a memorial of Board of Industry of Cannelton, In- a, asking an appropriation for the im- ement of the Ohio river. Referred.

Michigan Homesteads.

. FERRY (Mich.) presented a memorial ttlers on Indian reserve land in Emmet ty, Michigan, praying Congress to pro- measures to secure them in their esteads. Referred.

djourned.

HOUSE.

The Civil Rights Bill.

ere was again an immense crowd col- d in the galleries of the House this ing to witness the close of the debate final action on the Civil Rights bill. proceedings were opened by a personal anation from Mr. LAMAR, in denial of tement made in the Washington *Republican* this morning, in which it was alleged in the altercation yesterday between srs. Butler and McLean, the latter had hed his hand behind his back to grasp stol.

r. BLOUNT spoke against the bill as an e annihilation of State rights.

r. SENER defended his position as the Republican member who had voted nst the motion to suspend the rules so o establish a new rule by which the l Rights bill could be passed. He had d by his party in all other matters with he ability and power which he possess- because he believed it was the only y that could give to the coun- a solid and honest administra- He believed he was not ppointed in that. When the passions of hour had passed away it would be ac- ed to him that he had done his duty as understood it. He opposed the Civil hts bill in accordance with the views of people of his district. He had been de- ed for Congress in 1874, although he had ived within fifty of the whole colored of the district, and he was defeated because at the last nent a rumor was circulated that er the spur and lash of party discipline night yield his honest convictions and port the Civil Rights bill. The Repub- n party, in forcing this bill, was at- pting to do by legislation what never been done by legislation—that was, to ect and cure prejudice.

he attention of the House was given in arked degree to Mr. Sener's remarks.

r. E. R. HOAR spoke in favor of the bill, did not believe that the bill, if passed a law, would produce any very great ediate effect for good or for evil in the thern States; but the value of the act similar to that of the Declaration of ependence.

r. E. H. ROBERTS insisted that the e had come when Congress could say t law should be no respecter of persons.

r. STANARD said that he would vote inst the bill in all its details, because id not believe it to be in the interest of colored people or of the white people. believed that it would work incalcul- e damage. He did not believe that a jority of the thinking, careful colored ople were in favor of it.

r. CAIN said the colored people controll- the whole school system of South Caro- a, and they had not a mixed school in State, except the State College.

r. COBB (Kansas) asked him what he ought would be the effect of the passage the bill on the school system of the th.

Mr. CAIN replied that if the United ates Government passed the law and in- ted on obedience to it, there would be no uble at all. [Applause on the Republi- n side.]

r. HYNES asked him if he did not be- e that in every Southern State con- lled by the Democratic party the whole mon school system would not be abol- ed rather than have mixed schools?

Mr. CAIN replied that he did not know, t he could not judge the Democracy. aughter.] He believed that the colored ople were willing to accept anything cessary for the welfare of the country. cure to us, he said, our liberty—secure us ace, give us a chance to live, put no re- rictions on us, and we ask no more of the merican people. [Loud applause from a lored crowd in the galleries and from Re- ublican members on the floor.]

Mr. CHITTENDEN opposed the bill.

Mr. WHITE advocated his own substitute against either the Senate or House bill, nd said that he occupied a middle ground etween the friends and enemies of the ivil Rights bill.

Mr. CALDWELL protested against the ill in any of its forms or phases, and argu- d that the colored man needed no addition- l protection.

Mr. ELDRIDGE protested against the pro- osed legislation. This and kindred meas- res were only for the benefit of unprinci- led carpet-baggers and scalawags and pet- led house politicians, who would make mer- handise of all the rights of the colored ace, and of their body and souls, if they ould thereby keep themselves in control of lace and power.

Mr. BROWN (Ky.) opposed the bill, lthough he acknowledged that it was a oregone conclusion that to-day's sun would et upon it as a law of the land. Men on he Republican side had been dragooned into its support. Its success had been in a measure accomplished by daring and revolutionary invasions on the time-honored rules of the House. It had been born in malignity, would be passed in defiance and violation of the Constitution, and would be executed in violence and bloodshed, as he feared.

Mr. HALE (New York) objected to the last sentence as unparliamentary, but it having been reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk, the Speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary debate.

Mr. BROWN, continuing his remarks, said that he regarded the bill as part of the machinery to be set in motion for the campaign of 1876. He believed that a deliberate conspiracy had been formed for the overthrow of constitutional liberty. You men, said he, who propose to pass this bill, have been weighed in the balance, and been found wanting.

The Speaker informed Mr. Brown that he must address the Chair.

Mr. BROWN—Mr. Speaker, your conduct in this and other matters [laughter at the effect of Mr. Brown's obedience to the Speaker] reminds me of a passage in Junius, where he describes a bad tenant, having received notice to quit, breaking the furniture, putting the house in disorder, and doing all that he could to vex the landlord. Mr. Speaker, the South is broken in, lies in helplessness and despair, with homes dilapidated, villages wasted, its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity? If your magnanimity cannot be reached, will you not be moved by some sense of justice? In 1872, by a conspiracy between the Attorney General and Kellogg and a drunken Federal Judge, the sovereignty of a State was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently one of your Generals entered the legislative halls as Cromwell entered the English Parliament with Colonel Pride, and ruthlessly expelled the occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the Southern people to destruction, to "give their roofs to the flames and their flesh to the eagles." A Federal General steps on the scene and sends a dispatch to the world that the people of that State are banditti. We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night riders. The clergy of the State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it; the business men and Northern residents have denied it; a committee of your own House, a majority being Republicans, has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction, and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of men, but of language, within the rules of this House—if that acqusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is a champion and has been such on all occasions of fraud, who is the apologist of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him, imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself? In Scotland, years ago, there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "Burking."

The Speaker—Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in his language to a member of the House?

Mr. BROWN—No, sir; I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye.

The Speaker—The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a gentleman of the House.

Mr. BROWN—No, sir; I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "Burking." If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it "Butlerizing." [A sensation.]

The Speaker (interrupting Brown)—The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the Chair. He did not answer in good faith the question addressed to him.

Mr. HALE (New York) insisted that Mr. Brown's language be reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk.

While the reporter was writing it down the excitement in the House was at a red heat. The Speaker took occasion to remark further that he had not been paying close attention to what the gentleman from Kentucky had said, and had addressed an inquiry to him which had been answered either denyingly or evasively, the chair could not tell which. It would have been inexcusable in the Chair to have permitted such language to be used, and his exculpation rested on the evasive reply of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The report of Mr. Brown's objectionable remarks having been read from the Clerk's desk,

Mr. HALE (New York) offered a resolution that in that language, as well as with the prevarication by which the gentleman was enabled to continue the utterance of the language, the gentleman from Kentucky was guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House, and merited the severest censure of the House, and that he be now brought to the bar of the House, and in the custody of the Seargeant-at-Arms, and there be publicly censured by the Speaker in the name of the House.

Mr. DAWES offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Hale's resolution:

Resolved, That John Young Brown, a member of the House from the State of Kentucky, be expelled from the House for gross violation of the rules and privileges of the House, in the use, on the floor, of language just read by the Clerk, and for falsely stating to the Speaker of the House that he did not refer to any member of the House.

Mr. HALE declined to yield for Mr. Dawes' substitute, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COX (to Mr. Hale)—You cannot force this thing on the House. There has been provocation for what the gentleman from Kentucky said.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. DAWES said he regretted the necessity of offering the resolution, as his connection with the gentleman from Kentucky had been always kind. He had been shocked and pained by what had occurred to-day, and nothing but the belief that it was imperatively necessary that the House should vindicate itself and its rules would have induced him to offer the resolution.

After exciting debate, Mr. DAWES asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky desired to speak now.

Mr. BROWN, rising and speaking with great deliberation, said that this was the first time that evasion or prevarication had been attributed to him. He always spoke in plain terms, susceptible of no misunderstanding, and he was willing to stand by the record.

Mr. DAWES—I would inquire of the gentleman from Kentucky, whether he has any remark to make in regard to the character of the language which he used.

Mr. BROWN—I stand by the record. [Laughter.]

Mr. E. R. HOAR said, whether the Commonwealth of Kentucky would feel indignant at a vote of censure upon one of her representatives he did not feel certain, but he knew the Kentucky character for manliness and for truthfulness to be such that that Commonwealth would spurn a man from its borders who, for the sake of getting successfully through a personal attack upon a member, would falsify when he was called upon by the Chair.

Mr. LAMAR—I have only one reply to make to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar), and I make it with great respect. (After a pause.) Considerations will not make it. I will just say, however, that he has used, with reference to the gentleman now on trial, language which I think required neither courage nor courtesy for a man to use. [Sensation and increasing excitement.]

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Lamar whether he meant to impugn his courage or courtesy.

Mr. LAMAR—I do not, but I say that the remark which the gentleman made did not require the exhibition of either, and in my opinion does not comport with the high character which that gentleman bears.

Mr. HOAR—What remark do you allude to?

Mr. LAMAR—To the expression of the word "falsification."

Mr. HOAR—I said that the question before the House was whether the gentleman from Kentucky had falsified. I have made no statement that he did.

Mr. LAMAR—(Courteously)—Then I withdraw the remark and beg pardon. [Applause.]

Mr. DAWES said he had not only desired to see whether the members on both sides would not stand up for the decorum of the House, but had also desired to give the gentleman from Kentucky (Brown) an opportunity to express regret. That gentleman, he was sorry to say, had not availed himself of that opportunity. On the other hand, in the presence of the House, he had reiterated and reaffirmed the position which he had taken. He found, however, that his (Dawes') resolution would gain no support from the Democratic side of the House, and now, said he, rather than have my resolution fail for the want of aid from that side, I withdraw it, and call for the previous question on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Hale.)

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked to have the word "prevarication" struck out of the resolution, and the word "evasion," as used by the Speaker, substituted *for* it; but there were objections made to it by many Republican members.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 82, nays 167.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale was then adopted—yeas 161, nays 79.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who had sat quietly throughout the whole proceedings, now rose, and asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Unanimous consent was given, and he proceeded. The courtesies and proprieties of the occasion seemed to call upon me to make no observation, although gentlemen of the minority were engaged in hunting up and bringing to the attention of the country various supposed short-comings and wrong-doings of mine under circumstances which prevented me replying to them. In the language of a gentleman of the minority, whom I very much respect, it did not take very much courage to do that. I have been here now eight years, and have engaged in debate, perhaps, a good deal more than I ought to have done, and now I call upon all the gentlemen who have served with me during the present Congress, and any who have served with me during any of the eight years I have been here, to say whether in all that time I have ever commenced a personal attack on any man in this House, or whether I have ever stepped out of my way to say an unkind word of a single gentleman, unless first attacked. Let him speak whom I have offended. Let this thing be settled once for all. I have endeavored, with studied courtesy, never to attack, and I have also endeavored, when I have been attacked, never to leave a man until he was sorry he did it. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Speaker, (bowing to the Chair), I have no more to say.

The Speaker then directed the reading of the resolution, and it having been read, the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted Mr. Brown to the area in front of the Speaker, all the Democratic members being on their feet and exhibiting great feeling on the occasion, while many Republican members were also standing, and the crowds in the galleries were straining eyes and ears to witness the unusual incident.

Mr. Brown remained standing, with one hand in his breast and the other behind his back, while the Speaker, in a dignified and severe tone, administered the censure of the House, in the following terms: "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the House, under its formal resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and for having resorted to prevarications when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at its bar. No words from the Chair, in the performance of this most painful duty, could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce, in the name of the House, its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. BROWN—I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker, and no disrespect to the House.

With these remarks Mr. Brown returned to his seat, and this exciting incident came to a close.

Acquitted.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a unanimous report, acquitting Mr. Stowell of the charges made against him of selling a naval cadetship, and the report was agreed to.

The House thereupon took a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Additional Revelations in the Scandal Case.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room was again filled with spectators this morning, among whom were many ladies. Mrs. Tilton was accompanied by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman, and three other ladies. Mr. Beecher, his wife and two sons, were present, supported by the usual Plymouth church delegation.

Mr. Tilton resumed his place on the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts. He was shown a paper, which he could not identify as the letter written by Mr. Beecher to Cleveland Canon which caused the political differences between Beecher and himself; witness said: I cannot remember anything that would recall the differences between him and me at that time, nor can I remember the year that the discussion between him and me related to politics, nor the time; it was then the general belief in the Republican party that he had betrayed it; I was then with the general bulk of the Republican party, and Beecher was supporting Andy Johnson; from that period there were no occasions which brought us together on public occasions; I first took part in

The Woman's Rights Movement

after Beecher's lecture in Cooper Institute. I think this was 1860, before the war; I suppose that the persons taking part in that subject have only one side, and may be regarded as having advanced opinions on that subject; in that light I may be regarded as having advanced opinions in the matter. This brought me into contact with about 1,000 speakers and writers on the subject; General Butler, Chief Justice Chase, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Anna Dickinson, Miss Anthony and others were among those I knew, and became acquainted with through this channel; I also became acquainted with the subject through the columns of the *Independent* and various tracts; the chief denunciations I have made against the marriage relation are since the time Beecher invaded my house. [Shown a letter.] I am the writer of this article and it was published by me; the article was dated December 3rd, 1870.

The witness also identified another article written by him, and published in the *Golden Age*, September 9, 1871. The article was

"Theodore Tilton's Rejoinder to Horace Greeley."

Mr. Beach insisted that the paper to which this was a reply should also be put in for the counsel to see.

Mr. Evarts replied that this discussion between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Tilton covered more than one subject, and they only desired to read one part of the article.

The controversy was settled by Mr. Shearman reading a paragraph relating to the subject from Mr. Greeley's letter giving an illustration of what he (Greeley) meant by "Free Love." A paragraph from Mr. Tilton's rejoinder was read, stating that it seemed to him (Tilton) that Mr. Greeley inferred by that paragraph that he was in favor of free love, but this Tilton disclaimed. Other portions of the same article were read referring to

Divorces Between Parties not Mated,

and advocating the right of divorce from ill treatment and cruelty.

Witness was shown another article, published in the *Golden Age*, which was an extract from the Troy *Times*. He could not recognize it, stating that some editors of papers were sometimes the parties who least read them.

Mr. Beach objected to the article being read, as witness could not recognize it.

The Court ruled on the article, as he stated that an editor could not always be held responsible for what appeared in his paper.

Witness stated he never saw the article until now, and neither with his consent nor against it was it published.

Another number of the *Golden Age*, dated September 13, 1871, containing another article, was shown to Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton objected to this article being introduced, and argued that an editor could not be held responsible for what appeared in his paper, as the correspondents of a paper claimed to be heard on certain subjects, and that Tilton could not be held responsible for these utterances, or that they were expressions of his opinion.

Mr. Beach said the plaintiff should not be made responsible for all expressions of opinions in his paper. This was not his opinion, but were the expressions of a third party.

Mr. Evarts argued that he was held liable for expressions of his opinions in the editorial part of his paper, and he has got to prove he did not write it, but that it was inserted without his knowledge, and that when it was brought to his notice, he did all he could to extirpate it. These expressions were from his office, and were for the purpose of impressing the public. The speaker submitted that he was responsible for these utterances whether he wrote them or not.

The Court ruled that the matter should be confined to articles written by himself or published with his knowledge and sanction.

Witness was then shown the article, and said he did not write it, and never observed it until two or three weeks after publication. When his attention was called to it he expressed a great deal of dissent to its publication. It was written by an orthodox member of Beecher's congregation, who was a lady. He did not disavow it in his paper.

Mr. Shearman read the article, which was headed

"Love, Marriage and Divorce."

The article opened by analyzing the substantive love, defining the marriage state, and ended in a relation of the causes of divorce. This article was contained in the volume of the *Independent*, and when Mr. Shearman lifted the ponderous book to Mr. Tilton to identify the article, the crowd in Court fairly roared with laughter, as it required all of Mr. Shearman's efforts to raise the bulky volume.

Witness was shown another paper, which he identified. He said the original was printed in the *Golden Age* on August 1st, 1873. I can procure for you the original and the paper which contained it. The witness promised to produce the original, either this afternoon or to-morrow.

Mr. Shearman here read an extract from an article taken from the *Hearth and Home*, and published in the *Golden Age* on October 15, 1871. The article was headed

"In Memoriam of Theodore Tilton."

Mr. Tilton's reply to this article was also read, and placed in evidence as bearing on his free love doctrine.

Mr. Evarts read a poetical effusion of Mr. Tilton's which was published in the *Golden Age*, August 1st, 1873. It was placed in evidence.

The Court then took the usual recess.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

A $50,000 Libel Suit.

The trial of the libel suit of Wm. H. Kemble of Philadelphia, against Charles A. Dana, for the publication in the *Sun* of alleged libellous charges affecting the character of the plaintiff—damages laid at $50,000—was begun in the Supreme Court before Judge Curtis. Jurors were selected with great care, both sides exhausting their challenges, and the unusual proceeding of challenging every juror was resorted to. Before the case opened efforts were made to settle without a trial. The plaintiff, after the jury was empannelled, stated that, not having brought the suit for the sake of money, he was willing, if defendant should make a full retraction, to allow judgment to be entered in mere nominal damages. Defendant declined in any case to allow judgment against him, but was willing, if the suit was discontinued, to retract the charge that the plaintiff had received money. This not being satisfactory, the case proceeded.

Railroad Freight Tariff.

After the adjournment of the Railroad Conference last evening, the general freight agents of Eastern trunk lines met for a preliminary consultation as to the rates to be adopted, and agreed to leave them at the dollar basis adopted January 20, for westbound freight. The western freight agents will be requested to establish, without delay, their tariff on east bound freight.

KING ALFONSO and mother were among the notables at the opening performance in the new Paris opera house.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Civil Rights Bill in the House.

A Colored South Carolina Representative Opposed to Mixed Schools.

A Kentucky Democrat Attempts to Crack the Plantation Whip.

The President to Issue a Message on the Arkansas Gubernatorial Contest.

The Tariff Question Considered by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1875.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The debate on the Civil Rights bill in the House to-day was enlivened by two episodes. Richard H. Cain, colored, Republican member from South Carolina, made a brief speech against mixed schools. He said the colored people in his State, being in a large majority, had their own way, and preferred separate schools for white and black. This encouraged a Democratic member to ask his opinion of the mixed schools feature of the pending bill. Mr. Cain replied that he thought if Congress enacted and the President enforced the pending bill there would be peace and quiet throughout the South. The Democrats did not ask him any more questions.

The second episode was an attempt of John Young Brown, Democratic member from Kentucky, to crack the plantation whip by an unparliamentary and grossly insulting speech, intended as an attack upon General Butler, for which the Kentucky member was promptly brought to the bar of the House, reprimanded by the Speaker, and forced to apologize. Otherwise the debate on the Civil Rights bill has been marked by earnestness, but with good faith and good feeling on both sides. It will continue until the majority decide to take a vote.

The Arkansas Troubles.

The President will soon send a message to Congress showing the revolutionary character of the so-called Garland Government of Arkansas, and the necessity of immediate action by Congress. Mr. Ward, of the Arkansas Investigating Committee, will present a report, evidence, and a recommendation, in harmony with the President's message.

Who is the Coming Speaker?

During the fillibustering contest in the House the several candidates for Speaker of the next House have had many opportunities to show their mettle. Fernando Wood has not made much of a showing and Cox's sun has set, while Randall has carried off the palm as a ready debater, skillful parliamentarian, and for devoted attention to duty.

Incendiaries at the Capital.

Mention was made in these dispatches some weeks ago of nefarious attempts of a gang of incendiaries to fire this city upon four separate occasions. A portion of the gang were detected, tried, and sent to imprisonment for life. It is thought, however, that the gang was not quite broken up and that the recent attempts to burn the Navy Department were made by the survivors. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1875.

Judiciary Appropriation — Government Printing.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to appropriate $3,000,000 for the judiciary, and on Monday to hear representatives of bank note companies and of the Treasury Department on the subject of Government printing.

The Tariff Question.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered the tariff question to-day, and took various votes, which developed the fact that tea and coffee will not be taxed as an independent proposition, but will be if some other articles now free are included with them. So such tax on tea and coffee is conditional. A minority of the committee are opposed to any new tariff bill, but there seems to be no doubt that a bill will be reported probably by Monday next. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-day or to-morrow appear before the committee to explain as to what additional taxes may be imposed on articles connected with his bureau.

The Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided that while the testimony shows that Doctor Beattie paid State Senator Graham, of Virginia, seventeen hundred dollars to procure the appointment of a cadetship to the Naval Academy, it fails to sustain the charge that Representative Stowell received any portion of the money.

Territory of Pembina.

The Senate Committee on Territories today agreed to report and recommend the passage of a bill to create the territory of Pembina out of the northern half of Dakota.

LEGISLATURES.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, February 4.—The vote for Senator on joint ballot to-day stood: Ramsey, 54; Lochiel, 51; Davis, 32; Pillsbury, 8; scattering, 7. This is much the largest vote Davis has received. His accessions were from Democrats, but it is believed he will not get enough from this or any other source to do him any good.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 4.—A committee of the House, appointed to investigate charges of attempted bribery of one of the members of the House by a friend of Ramsey to induce said member (Ingersoll) to vote for Ramsey, made two reports this morning. The majority report transmits the evidence taken in the case, and makes no recommendation, but leaves it to the House to decide. The minority report says, after a full investigation, it is the opinion of the minority of the committee that a *bona fide* offer of five hundred dollars was made to said Ingersoll by W. A. Dyke, provided he would vote for Ramsey for Senator, and appropriate action is recommended for the punishment of Dyke. The evidence was quite contradictory, and it is understood that none of the members of the committee believe that Ramsey knew of or countenanced the alleged attempt of Dyke to bribe. The latter was partially drunk when his conversation with Ingersoll took place, and he asserts that the nature of his conversation was totally misconstrued by Ingersoll.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 4.—In the House this morning the vote by which Lewis' bill to amend the Adair liquor law was lost yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. The House bill to make owners of dogs responsible for damages done by such dogs was passed; also, to make owners of property responsible for damages done by the dogs of tenants.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., February 4.—The ballot in joint session to-day stood: Johnson, 27; Walker, 22; Brannon, 15; Price, 15; scattering, 6.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 5, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer; lower, followed by higher, temperature; diminishing northwest to southwest winds, and generally clear weather.

Terrible Storm in Kansas—Several Persons Frozen to Death.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—A special from Wichita, Kansas, says that a terrible storm occurred there on Tuesday night. Mrs. McAdams was frozen to death on the street while returning home from a neighbor's. One man was brought in from the prairie frozen stiff, and it is feared that many others out in the storm shared the same fate. The cold was very severe.

A Railway Train Snowbound in Iowa.

CHICAGO, February 4.—A Dubuque special to the *Post and Mail* states that the last westward bound passenger train on the Iowa Central Railroad was stuck fast in a snow drift about seventy miles from Dubuque, and that thirty passengers aboard were without food or fuel. This morning a relief train was started out to render them assistance. Terrible storms have prevailed in that section for three days, the thermometer ranging from twenty-one to twenty-two degrees below zero.

Snow Blockade in the West.

OMAHA, February 4.—No trains came over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for two days. The Union Pacific was four hours late. The storm has abated, but the weather is extremely cold.

HARRISBURG.

The "Centennial"—The House Buckling on its Armor for Business—The Prospective Repeal of the Local Option Law.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

To provide for the payment of costs in cases in which the venue has been changed by special acts of Assembly without making provision therefor.

To punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

The following bills passed first reading:

Authorizing the Town Council of incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys subject to an appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

To require Recorders of Deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general directory and *absectum*, indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein.

Supplementary act to establish an insurance department.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The "Centennial"

A communication was received from A. D. Goshorn, Director of the United States Centennial Exhibition in reference to said exhibition.

Afternoon Session.

A resolution to hold an afternoon session on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, to commence at 4 P. M. and end at 6. P. M. was passed.

The act in relation to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts, in Philadelphia, was passed finally.

The following bills passed the first reading:

Senate bill No 9, authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association.

Senate bill No. 6, an act to authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits.

Senate bill, No. 14—An act to repeal the act extending the Penn township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins township, in said county. So far as said act relates to said township of Indiana.

A large number of bills were reported from committees, the titles of which have already been given.

Adjourned.

Local Option.

The House Committee on Vice and Immorality held a meeting this evening. They have agreed to report affirmatively Mr. Soner's bill for the repeal of the Local Option law.

An effort was made to postpone the consideration of the vote. In the committee the matter stood thus: eight to postpone, while twelve voted to report the bill at once.

The bill then passed the committee, all voting for it, excepting Messrs. Rogers and Graham (Allegheny) who endeavored to defeat it. K.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Alfonsist Victories.

PARIS, February 4.—The following has been received from a correspondent at Villada, Feb. 2d: General Moriones entered Noain, eight miles from Pampeluna, by the road from Sanguesa, to-day, with 20,000 men. He will enter Pampeluna to-morrow, and probably attack Carrascal simultaneously from the rear, having now earned that important position. The Carlists, numbering 3,000 men, are at Sanguesa. They held the Sanguesa road, but were outgeneraled, Moriones making believe that the principal attack would be made at Carrascal, where they concentrated, while Moriones advanced on the other road. The road to Sanguesa was held by Carlists. At Monreal the fighting was very severe. There are no accounts of the killed and wounded. Moriones suffered severely. If Carrascal is attacked, the movement will probably be by the capture of Puerta la Reyne. The attack upon Estella will then be renewed upon the battle ground of Aarzuza. The battle is only really commencing, and it is impossible to predict the results. The Carlists are abandoning Villada, and will rejoin the main army to-morrow.

MADRID, February 4.—The Alfonsists have captured Puerta la Reyna at the point of the bayonet. The victory was complete, and they are now within six kilometres of Estella. The village of Puerta la Reyna was set on fire by a shell and destroyed.

King Alfonso was under fire for the first time in a skirmish at Oteiza.

Gen. Loma defeated the Carlists yesterday at Cestona, ten miles south of San Sebastian, after five hours' hard fighting. He captured cannon, which he will use for the defense of Carrascal pass.

CHINA.

The Succession Settled.

SHANGHAI, February 4.—A proclamation has been issued stating that the question of succession to the throne is settled.

EGYPT.

Annexation of Darfour.

CAIRO, February 4.—The country of Darfour has been annexed to Egypt.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Mr. R. H. Marr was again before the committee today, and testified in relation to the Colfax massacre and the troubles on the 14th of September. He stated that the intimidation in the last election acted more against the Conservatives than the Republicans; declared that he had no idea that there was going to be an insurrection on September 14th; that it was precipitated by the seizure of arms; that he had urged upon the people to have a fair and quiet election. It was represented that the colored people were arming and drilling, and that the whites were to be disarmed before the election. There was no premeditation about the uprising on the 14th. It was spontaneous, and after the assembly at Clay statue it was seen that there was to be either a mob or a controlled body, so the latter expedient was chosen.

T. W. Abney was examined for the Conservatives. He read a written statement of the Coushatta affair.

Robert P. Hunter, sworn—Resides in Alexandria; in the last campaign the negroes were not as well organized as in previous years; the election was peaceable; no intimidation was used at this time. There is a large demand for labor, and no questions are asked as to the politics of a laborer. The colored men know that they are independent; many of them are land owners. There was never any organization known as a White League, nor was there any secret organization of white people. The relations between the two races there have been of the most friendly character. The Coushatta affair affected the negroes but slightly; always condemned the killing of six men at Coushatta.

Louis Texada, sworn—Resides in the parish of Rapides. He testified generally and minutely to the fairness of the election in every detail.

David Pierson, sworn—Resides in Natchitoches; is an attorney; last May a movement of the people was brought about solely by burthensome taxes; it was composed of men of both races and parties; thirty-three thousand acres of land were at the time advertised for tax-sale in the parish. Meyers, who had been made Judge to enforce these taxes, had been accused of being interested in every scheme of fraud gotten up by the parish officers and police jurors.

CANTON, OHIO.

Death of an Estimable Young Minister.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANTON, O., Jan. 30, 1875.

Many of your readers will be pained to hear of the death of Rev. Charles W. Scott, of the Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church, which occurred at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. J. C. Hostetter, near Minerva, Ohio, Thursday morning, Jan. 28th. His disease was consumption. His end was peace and triumph.

He entered the Pittsburgh Conference in 1866, and served two years each in Minerva, Ohio, Connellsville, and Bridgeport, Pa., and one year in Elizabeth. During this last year, the disease which ended his life made its appearance, and necessitated his retirement from the active duties of the ministry. Most of the time since his retirement has been spent in Monongahela City, from which place he came with his wife to Minerva some ten days before his death. He was a good preacher, a faithful pastor, and a genial and beloved friend. C.

Revival.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

UNIONTOWN, January 3, 1873.

There has been for the last two months a great spirit of revival under the ministration of Dr. N. H. Williams at the new John Wesley church in this place. Doctor Willams says he intends to give the enemy the worst of the battle, and he proposes to storm the strong holds of vice and irreligious at various places among the mountains and valleys here abouts before he leaves for the Philadelphia Conference, as he expects to do in April. The zeal and perseverance of the Doctor in the cause he serves is yielding a rich harvest of souls. EVANGEL.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—Rev. Dr. James De Koven has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois.

—George H. Norton has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for shooting Dr. Bredmyer, at Bingham, Utah.

—Prince Philip, Duke of Saxony, was married on Thursday to Princes Louise, eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Alexander H. Burley as Receiver of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago.

—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that a fire in the town of Stellenbasch caused the loss of a number of dwellings and several lives.

—The information that a bill appropriating $150,000 for the relief of people on the frontier has passed through Congress gives great satisfaction throughout the West.

—Private dispatches from London state that the gold withdrawn from the Bank of England the past week, and which caused a two per cent. advance in New York, has gone to Paris because of subscriptions on account of a loan recently brought out by that city for 250,000,000 francs.

—The wall of Queen's Hall in Montreal, burned last spring, was blown down last Wednesday night, and falling through the roof of Hazard's Assembly Rooms, carried down to the store below a portion of the dancing floor, together with the dancers. Several persons were seriously injured.

THE POWER'S RUN AFFAIR.

The Renewal of the Conflict—The Spirit of the Fight.

The renewal of the active contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Columbia Conduit Company created considerable interest in the city yesterday, and was the subject of general discussion. It is not to be denied that the affair is beginning to assume very large proportions, and the friends of the contending parties are daily becoming more interested as to the ultimate result of the struggle. Public sentiment, it is not too much to say, runs very largely in the direction of the Conduit Company, and there is a desire for its success, but lawless measures are not recognized and find no encouragement among the people generally. It is a question, however, just who is in the wrong, and is therefore responsible for these beligerent demonstrations. Somebody must be wrong for there cannot be two rights.

We have heretofore referred to the claim of the railroad authorities, that they have the right over the ground, and that no company can lay a pipe over or under their track without their permission unless such company has the right of eminent domain. The Columbia Company, on the other hand, claim that this is not the question at issue. They hold that they purchased Powers' Run and have the title deeds to the property. They paid a good round price for it, and think they ought to be granted the privilege of making such use of their property as they see fit, and, if they choose, to put a line of pipe over it even though that pipe may pass under the railroad tracks, no one has a right to interfere. Hence they claim they have a right to possess their property without being troubled with any legal technicalities that have no justice in them but are merely put forward as pretexts to retard them in the completion of their line. By this action they claim they are not only kept out of possession of their property, but are subject thereby to great loss, and it is this view of the case that has induced them to take possession of what they esteem as clearly their own.

In reference to the action taken by the Court, the company claim that they have never been enjoined from taking possession of the property, but that the Court merely decided that they had not the right of eminent domain, and hence could not lay the pipe unless they could show a clear title to the property. If they could do that, then they could put down the pipe.

The company admit this point, but say that its decision puts them at a serious disadvantage. They are willing to go to court on the question of title to the property, and fight their opponents on that score; but in the meantime, they desire to have the pipe laid, and their business not interfered with until the question is settled. It would perhaps require a long time to settle the question of title, and it does seem rather hard that the business of the company should be checked for that length of time, especially if, as seems to be the drift, the facts would finally show that the Company really owned the property and could show a clear deed for it. It is because they see themselves thus deprived of their rights, that the Company makes such attempts to take what they conceive belongs to them. They do not desire to break the peace, or to arouse any belligerent spirit, but they do insist upon having and using what they bought and paid for. They don't dispute the right of way of the railroad company and argue that as they do not thus stop the business of the railroad, that that company likewise should not stop them until the whole question of ownership is settled. On the other hand they say the railroad company is not willing to act on this manifestly fair basis and hence the whole trouble.

As to their peaceable intentions the company cite the details of the contest yesterday. They set forth the singular fact that while the Superintendent of the railroad alleged he knew nothing of the contemplated raid on the Conduit forces at the Run, it yet very strangely happened that two special trains met at the Run, coming from opposite directions, and each having on board men to take possession of the ground. One gang was a posse of police and the other the fighting band in case it should be necessary. This singular coincidence of two trains meeting at the same place, with men on board who were to act in concert, really seems a little queer, when taken in connection with the statement of the Superintendent.

The company on the other hand, point to the fact that the evidence before Justice Sterrett showed that these men were unarmed, and neither were prepared or had orders for battle. This was not the policy of the Conduit company. They wanted their property, and had quietly taken possession of it, but did not propose violence. They believed they were right and so acted.

The hearing before Judge Sterrett sitting as a Justice of the Peace, yesterday afternoon, also developed the fact that the Conduit Company believed they were right. When the case had been decided and the men who had been arrested had been called upon for bail, under penalty of being remanded to jail, the Company did not appear as their surety. This was cited by their opponents as an evidence that the Company had "gone back" on its employes, and having gotten them in the lurch had left them there—an impression which was entirely erroneous. The Company were in a sort of legal dilemma. If they had officially given bail for the men then they would have placed themselves in the light of acknowledging that they had done something wrong. The matter assumed, in a measure, the form of a test question, and the Company held back from giving their opponents the advantage of even a technical admission that in taking possession of the Run, they (the Conduit Company) had done anything meriting legal rebuke. Hence it was not a "going back" on the men, for the employes had ample guarantee of remuneration for any inconvenience they might suffer.

Such were some of the points developed at the hearing of the case yesterday, and which threw a great deal of light on the action of the Conduit Company, and seemed to place them in a proper light before the community.

WHARF MATTERS.

Finances of City Wharves—The Appropriation Wanted.

At the meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee last evening, Mr. H. D. Rolfe was elected Chairman.

The following pay-rolls were approved:

NORTH SIDE WHARF.	
November, 1874	$187 08
December, 1874	426 08
January, 1875	188 83
	$801 99
SOUTH SIDE WHARF.	
December, 1874	$113 05
January, 1875	108 33
	$221 38

Mr. Archibald Campbell, Master of the North Side Wharf, submitted his report for the year ending February 1, 1875, showing the annual receipts to have been $7,907 and $2,100.15 still due but not yet collected. Mr. Chas. Evans, South Side Wharfmaster, presented a like report exhibiting the collections at $3,105 and the expenditures at $1,343.77. Both reports were received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Hahn the watchman at the Point, who is an employe of the Allegheny Wharf Committee, was discharged.

The Committee decided to ask as an appropriation for the present year, the sum of $4,000 for the North Side wharf and $1,500 for the South Side.

In the matter of the request of the Brownsville Packet Company for a reduction of wharfage, action was postponed.

The City Attorney was, on motion of Mr. Hains, requested to prepare an ordinance establishing a wharf on the South Side, from a point 140 feet west of First street to Sixth street.

The City Attorney was also requested to report to the committee the status of the suit now pending in court concerning the right of the city to collect wharfage on the South Side.

Adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
WE ARE OFFERING
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS.
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,
Cloaks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods.
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.
To further reduce our stock we offer extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods.
PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market Street

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S
ORGANS.
Call and examine these BEAUTIFUL ORGANS at the Store of
S. BOYD & CO.,
66 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHARMING SOLO STOPS.
The PIANO STOP is the most beautiful and fascinating imaginable. Cash price very low. Agents wanted.
Prof. J. R. PHELPS,
fe1:m67 AGENT.

BLACK SILKS.
DARK,
SEAL,
BROWN
AND OTHER COLORS,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s,
35 Fifth Avenue.

EXTRACT FROM STATMENT OF THE
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
As made to the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, for the year 1874.

ASSETS.		
Real Estate (cost)		$ 2,181 70
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		119,661 89
Interest Due and Accrued		6,856 02
Value of Lands Mortgaged $209,100 00 Buildings insured for $20,-500)	108,000 00	
Total Value of Mortgaged Premises	$315 100 00	
Special Deposits in Bank		25,000 00
Cash in Bank and in Office		4,790 84
Gross Premiums in Course of Collection		9,947 00
All other Loans, Notes for Premiums		1,000 00
Ground Rents		5,000 00
Aggregate Amount of Assets		$173,447 45
LIABILITIES.		
Losses Adjusted and Unpaid	$5,429 98	
Losses Unadjusted	4,553 56	
Losses Resisted	500 00	
Net Amount of Unpaid Losses		10,483 54
Reinsurance Fund		47,090 70
Due for Rent and Sundries		250 00
All other Claims Against the Company		743 04
Total Liabilities, except Capital		$ 58,537 28
Capital		100,000 00
Surplus Beyond Capital		14,910 17
Aggregate Liabilities		$173,447 45
RECEIPTS.		
Net Premiums Received in 1874		$ 86,990 77
Interest Received		9,511 96
Actual Cash Receipts		$ 96,502 73
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses Paid		$ 64,687 16
Dividends		5,000 00
Commissions		11,169 16
Salaries and Taxes		5,773 47
Supplies, Rent, Advertising, &c.		5,578 45
		$ 92,209 23

JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

READ.
DURING THE NEXT
THIRTY DAYS
We will sell at either of our stores, all goods contained in both stocks, at a discount of from
25 TO 50 PER CENT.
On our present prices, irrespective of cost. We desire to consolidate the stocks and are compelled to reduce the stock on hand for that purpose. We offer special inducements and
GREAT BARGAINS
TO PARTIES WANTING
China, Stone China,
FINE CUT GLASS,
Silver Plated Wares,
Britannia Wares, Cutlery,
VASES of all kinds,
Statuary in Parian, Bronze and Lava,
Toilet Sets, Fine French Clocks,
Decorated China Dinner
Sets, &c., &c.
This offer is open for 30 days only, and those wishing goods in our line, either for present or future use will best consult their own interest by purchasing now. Courteous treatment and satisfaction guaranteed.
Geo. H. Garber & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
AND
RICHARD E. BREED,
189 LIBERTY ST.
AND
100 WOOD ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.
26 Exchange Place, cor. William street.
NEW YORK, January 2d, 1875.

☞THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment Bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said Sinking Fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twelve of said Bonds, viz.: No. 16, 74, 105, 133, 315, 397, 406, 432, 474, 486, 525 and 567, and on presentation and delivery to them of said twelve Bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that the interest on all of said twelve Bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next, will cease from and after that date.

ja15:193-TF R. G. RALSTON, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞FOR ALDERMAN,
SAMUEL McMASTERS,
FIFTH WARD.

DIVIDENDS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 15th instant, free of tax.

J. W. H. COCHRANE,
February 3, 1875. Cashier.
feb3

STAR BRAND—CINCINNATI SUGAR Hams and Breakfast Bacon just received and for sale by the tierce or at retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninthstreets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
Special inducements to the trade in
COTTON DRY GOODS.
NEW STYLE
PRINTS, BLACK ALPACAS AND CASHMERES
At the lowest selling prices.
Now Opening--5,000 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings at Bottom Prices.
FULL LINES NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

J. & A. T. DOUTHETT,
146 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.
WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW GOODS.
Received this Day:
1 Case Black Alpacas, at the popular price of 50 cents.
Also, 1 case at 10 cents; these goods are well worthy an examination by purchasers. They are undoubtedly the best value ever offered in this market.
In choice shades, 1 lot Twilled Mohairs at 25 cents.
Diagonal Dress Goods, from 35 to 77 cents.
Beautiful Colored Cashmeres at 50 cents; great bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Merino, Black Poplins, &c.
We have just opened a full stock of Notions,
Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, put up in fancy boxes, containing half dozen in each box, from $1.50 to $6.
Ladies' Embroidered Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
These goods were all purchased since the late decline in the Eastern markets, and selected by Mr. J. K. BLAIR, and we can assure our friends and patrons that every article offered is at the lowest possible price.
J. & A. T. DOUTHETT.

REDUCTION IN CARPETS.
For a short time to prepare for Spring Trade, we have marked down all goods below last season's prices.
RARE BARGAINS CAN BE SECURED
By those anticipating their wants by taking advantage of the inducements now offered in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &C.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fancy and Side Band Prints,
New Dress Goods and Alpacas,
New Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fullerton Barred Flannels,
New Lisbon Barred Flannels,
Allegheny Barred Flannels
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments
Scarlet, Yellow, White and Gray Flannels, Fe ard Balmoral Skirts,
Canton Flannels. New Cheviots. Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers Scarfs, Nubias and Fancy Woolen

Extraordinary Reductions
For the present in the prices of
CARPETS!
New No. 77 FIFTH AVENUE, Above Wood St.,
HENRY M'CALLUM.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY,
FOR THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.
LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.
Castings for Mills and General Machine Wurnork Fshed Promptly. Orders solicited.

NEW GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES.
We are now opening our new line of
LADIES' MUSLIN CHEMISES,
Night Gowns, Toilet Sacques,
SKIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns
Drawers and Skirts,
With and without waists. These goods are made up in the very best manner, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
FRESH LOT OF
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
At Very Low Prices.
NAINSOOKS,
Allover Tucks and with Revering.
VIC. LAWN,
With Revering and Brocade Stripe.
NEW STYLES LINEN
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Striped Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
NEW NECK RUCHING,
Puffed Swiss and Lace Jackets, with Tablier.
WHITE SILK SCARFS,
NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN
DRESS SILKS,
WEAR GUARANTEED.
Black and White Striped Dress Silks,
All at Lowest Figures.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

MEETINGS

☞NOTICE — FOURTH WARD — There will be a primary meeting of the Republican voters of this ward to nominate a ticket for City and Ward Officers, to be voted for at the ensuing election, at the School House, on SATURDAY, February 13, 1875, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.

GEORGE HERSH,
Chairman Ex. Com.
W. S. McGHEE, Secretary. fe4:m86

☞NOTICE.

Lawrence Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1875.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the General Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, (Bank of Commerce Building, corner Sixth and Wood streets,) city of Pittsburgh, on the FOURTH FRIDAY IN FEBRUARY, (26TH), 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
ja29:m61 MWF Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY
CAR AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1875.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY CAR AND TRANSPORTATION CO. will be held at the office of the Company, at Swissvale, on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., at which time an election for Directors will take place.

JOHN B. STEWART,
fe4:m84 Secretary.

Use Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

INSURANCE.
Assets, - - $50,000,000.
ÆTNA, of Hartford,
ORIENT, "
STANDARD, of N. Y.
ÆTNA, " "
PENN, " Phila.
FARMERS, " York.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE.
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

J. H. MORRISON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Sawed Lumber
BOXES,
FLOORINGS, CEILINGS,
LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &C.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
386 RIVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

KINDER BLAIR
Manufacturing Confectioner,
AND
FANCY CAKE BAKER,
LADIES' DINING AND
Ice Cream Saloon,
AND DEALER IN
Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.,
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
68 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. H. JOHNSON
Great Western Gun Works,
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c.
Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired.
☞Send for a Price List.
☞For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolver double Shot Guns.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja28:m57

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 25th of January, 1875, I sold and transferred all my stock in the Woods Run Savings Fund to SADIE MOORE.

SAMUEL T. MOORE.
Allegheny, Feb. 2, 1875. fe3:m82

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING........N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON........D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, it is said, will take a tour of Europe after Congress adjourns.

THE Committee on Vice and Immorality have decided to report in favor of the repeal of the Local Option law. Thus is the war renewed.

WE are indebted to Senator McNeill and Representatives Long and Graham for legislative documents, of which use has been made in our columns.

THE House, at Harrisburg, seems to have some little compunctions of conscience over the waste of time the past few weeks, and proposes to make amends in the future by afternoon sessions.

IT is now reported that Bismarck intends to retire from public life after his sixtieth year. The retirement of the great Minister from public life will probably be about the date of his loss of interest in things pertaining to this mundane sphere.

WE ARE gratified that we can conscientiously say, that the poetic reply of Cock Robin Killer, to what we have said, comes fully up, and is, indeed, rather superior to its average literary performances. As it has nothing else to refer to, we accept this as the end of the controversy.

THE WORLD ALMANAC, for which we return acknowledgments to the publishers, is one of the best specimens of that class of periodical that has been published this year. It contains a large amount of valuable, and reliable political intelligence, arranged with care and put in a shape convenient for use. It strikes us as an improvement upon most of the almanacs issued, and as an advance over any of its predecessors from that office.

THE assumption of the *Post*, that the Democratic party can do no wrong is eminently refreshing. Speaker Patterson, according to our cotemporary, is as right in his ruling because "he has been sustained by the House, which could not be if he acted in an unfair or arbitrary manner." He was sustained by the Democratic majority of the House, but the case was so clear that the Speaker was in the wrong that the entire list of Republican members offered to be included in the contempt that was voted against Mr. Wolfe. There was extreme injustice practiced by the Speaker, in refusing Mr. Wolfe an explanation, and in ruling against the Republicans. That he violated the rights of the minority is beyond question.

DANA, of the *Sun*, and Kemble, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, have at last locked legal horns on that $50,000 libel suit. A mere technicality prevented a compromise. Dana would retract, but would not allow judgment to be entered against him, while Kemble wanted the judgment entered, and was not anxious for damages. It looks as though Dana, the great calumniator of public men, had gotten himself into about as pleasant a situation as his contemporary of the *Tribune*—that "Professor of Journalism"—who took a street rumor of the most shadowy character as the basis for the gravest charges against Congressmen of repute and unsullied reputation. It would be a salutary lesson to these Metropolitan journalists if they were made to feel that men's characters are not to be made the sport of their fancies or prejudices.

PITTSBURGH has its full share of graduates of Yale College, who will take pleasure in the fact that from statistics furnished to the *Yale Courant* it appears that of the academic department of that college, 146 have been members of Congress, 43 United States Senators, 56 college presidents, 9 bishops, 14 ministers to foreign courts, 32 Governors of States (and one a Governor of Prince Edward Island), 22 Lieutenant Governors of States (and one a Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia), 143 judges (including the present Chief Justice of the United States), chief justices of State Courts, judges of Superior, Supreme and United States District Courts, and two provincial judges, one in Bermuda and the other in New Brunswick; 2 Secretaries of War, 2 Secretaries of State, 1 Secretary of the Treasury, 1 Secretary of the Navy, 1 Attorney General, 1 Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1 (John C. Calhoun) who held at various times the offices of members of Congress, United States Senator, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Vice-President of the United States.

COMPULSORY LEARNING.

Education for the masses must be admitted to be, in every way, desirable. It contributes to the advantage and happiness of the individual, the security of the State, and the welfare of society. All and singular that is claimed for it, by its most enthusiastic advocates, we cheerfully accord. But we insist that because education is so valuable and necessary, it does not follow as a necessary logical sequence that it must be compulsory. Were it proven that there is no other efficient method for securing a general diffusion of knowledge than by use of, compulsion we would readily accept the method because of its benefits, on the principle that medicine is taken at times, as the only way to health. But because health is desirable and valuable, and essential to the active prosecution of life's duties, among which are those of citizenship, it does not follow that all persons must statedly march up to the prescription box, and take, perforce, a given quantity of medicine. It is not only true that the "mild power cures," but equally true that mild and attractive methods are best, in all things, where they are equally effective. We submit that with reference to education, the mild, attractive methods have not proven failures, and that until they do, the compulsory system need not be tried.

That purposed by the bill pending in our Legislature is as mild and gentle as any compulsory system can well be. It asks but a moderate attandance at school, so far as time is considered, and is moderate as to penalty. It has, however, the principle of compulsion, and this once admitted, can be applied more and more rigidly, as occasion may seem to demand. Nor do we argue against the right of the Legislature to thus legislate,—this, while not yet tested legally, seems to be generally conceded. That there is ample room for argument, as to how far the State can deprive a parent of the control and direction of its child, we readily see. But the claim of the child to the advantages of education is something to be considered. Hence the courts will probably rule the right of the State to compel the education of the child.

Without considering the subject, at this time, at length, we suggest that we wait till we see the workings of the plan in other States where it is adopted. It is as easy to let others experiment as to do it for ourselves. We consider that quite many phases of the system are purely experimental, and prophecy an abandonment of it ere long. We beg of the Legislature to do us the kindness to take note of our prophecy and—wait a little.

THE NEW RULE.

The scope and purpose, as well as the real design of the new rule, adopted by the House at Washington, seem to be but partially comprehended by the Democratic press, and a natural propensity to misrepresent prompts them to put it in an entirely erroneous light. The resolution does not, and cannot invade the rights of the minority, as is claimed. What are the rights of the minority, in the legislative branch of government. It is, in proportion of their numbers, to be heard in favor of or opposition to, any proposed law, or question; to have proper consideration in debate; to be represented on Committees; to have the privilege of introducing and properly forwarding bills; and all the rights generally accorded to members, except that being in the minority they shall not control political legislation. There is no hardship in refusing them this as they are not held responsible for such legislation, while the majority is held responsible for whatever of political legislation may be enacted. More than this, the majority must assume the responsibility for any failure to legislate,—on subjects where legislation is required by the country. This responsibility carries with it the necessity of controlling events, so far as the action of the House is concerned.

The necessity for the new rule grew out of these facts. The Democrats constitute less than the voting strength of the House; but certain Republicans, under the influence of motives peculiar to themselves, have swelled their vote, by voting with them. As a result, it was discovered by the Democracy that they could entirely prevent legislation,—as by fillibustering, or offering dilatory motions, they could delay action till the 4th of March, when the present session of Congress expires. The two-third vote could not always be commanded against them. Hence they assumed the attitude of controlling by preventing legislation. That is, they openly declared that they would not permit action on any subject that was not acceptable, and that unless the Republican majority acceded to the wishes of the Democratic minority, there should be no legislation whatever. It was against this utterly perverse and unjust course that the repeal of the two-third rule was aimed. It does not open the way for fraudulent legislation of any kind, but simply restores to the majority the rights they had been fraudulently deprived of. In place of being an injustice to the Democracy, it was a move to prevent them from working injustice to the Republican party and the country.

The repeal of the two-thirds rule enables the Republican majority to assume its proper position, in enacting laws. The spirit of obstruction manifested by the Democracy fully illustrates how little they are entitled to consideration. It shows that they are ready, by the use of unfair methods and the manifestation of a bitter spirit, to break down the Republican party. They mean, by fair means or foul, to control the country. In the South, by intimidation and assassination, by means of untold murders and crimes; at the North, by sympathy end counsel with their friends at the South; and in Congress by obstruction and violence, they seek to carry into effect their purposes. Is it not obvious that all this must be met by a firm, unshaken bearing on the part of the Republican party. And we assure our friends in Congress that the masses of the party will sustain any firm, vigorous legislation that may be enacted. The only fear felt or expressed is that Congress will not be sufficiently vigorous for the occasion. An unbending purpose, and strong, vigorous legislation, are what the times and the people demand. No subserviency to Democeats, but firm devotion to Republican principles.

Two forms of legislation are needed,—political and business. It is hard to say which is the more important. We fear that enough attention will not be given to the latter, which at the present, is really is semi-political. We assure our friends in Congress that if they can adopt anything that will serve to revive the bussness of the country, they will thereby do more to strengthen the party, in the oncoming struggle, than by any purely political legislation they can possibly devise. We regard this as the most important phase of legislation to be thought of. We have not the space here, to open up this phase of the subject. We have hitherto stated our views on this question, and need not repeat. Let Republicans be Republicans, with no fear of Democracy before their eyes, and remember that the improvement of business will advantage the party, and act on these views, and we have no fear. And all this the repeal of the two-third rule enables them to do.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

An Exciting Episode of Rough Life in Colorado—A Rancher's Battle and a Long Flight, with Death Close Behind.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

DENVER, COL., January 29, 1875.

Not more than a short two hours ago your correspondent was listening to a tale of derdoing that, however unworthy the hero may be, was calculated to arouse all the interest of sympathy. He was a square-built man, with an honest, open face and pleasant, though determined-looking blue eyes, that told the tale, and in not a tittle did his appearance indicate that he once shot a neighbor with whom he had had a dispute by the light of his burning barn, which an accessory had set fire to. For this crime he was tried last fall here in Denver, and acquitted; but when he went down to his ranches on a creek emptying into the Arkansas, he found the verdict of a Denver jury was not regarded as a passport to the safety of murderers by the friends of the murdered man. At any rate, although he affects to have had an inkling of their intention, he knew the time had come when

HE MUST FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE,

when he was aroused at the midnight that separated last Friday from Saturday by the hoarse demand, was Gibbs at home? Gibbs answered that he was, on which he was told to get up and come out, as somebody wanted to see him. Gibbs asked if morning would not do as well, and was told no, he was wanted then and there. He was next informed that his interlocutor would give him ten minutes to get out of the house, and fifteen to get out with his family, if he did not take advantage of which he and his family would be burned on one funeral pile. He made no answer to all this, and the next move of his enemies was to the other side of the ranche, a simple log cabin, lacking in the modern conveniences of windows, except on the side on which the parley took place, on which also was the door. Taking advantage of the fact that the dead wall presented no aperture through which Gibbs might get at them, they leisurely proceeded to do their best to fire the building, but fared ill in their attempt owing to the logs being old and full of water. Tired with their fruitless efforts, Gibbs' visitors came around to the side they first approached and began to pile hay and wood against the door for the purpose of igniting it. One of the would-be lynchers named Sam Boone was in the act of stooping with a lighted match in his hand, revealing clearly his entire form, to set fire to the pile thus raised, when Gibbs fired with a revolver through a chink in the boards which served in place of sash and glass for the window.

KILLING HIM INSTANTLY.

His comrades retreated some distance at this, but soon returned, proposing to burst open the door by main force. While they were bunched together preparatory to making the charge that was to this, Gibbs fired again, hitting two men this time. He builded wiser than he knew, indeed for the gun of one of them, as he was falling, exploded, killing a brother to the man first killed. *Sauve qui peut* occurred at one and the same time to the surviving assailants at seeing the untimely fate of their comrades, and they scattered and made off. Gibbs fired at them, retreating, with a rifle, the bullet of which he heard "spat" on a revolver one carried, so that it did no harm. After seeing the backs of his enemies disappear in the darkness, Gibbs, on his part, turned tail, and fled with his wife and three children and a neighbor and her child over to his father's ranch, situated some half a mile distant in a direction opposite to that taken by his foiled assailants. His friends gathered around him the next day, and when he was examined Monday the event resulted in his triumphant acquittal, ten of those who had tried to lynch him testifying to his having acted in self-defense. But this spirit of fair play was not rife in the community, and not only Gibbs, but the justice who presided at his trial and his friends and relatives found their lives were in danger. Accordingly, the justice, Gibbs, his brother, and a friend named Gilliard were

OBLIGED TO HURRY OFF

immediately after the trial and make tracks for this place, which they seem to have considered their only city of safety. They had not gone a score of miles before the Philistines were upon them; and now came a race for life. Their pursuers numbered some two score, and their multiplicity enabled them to cover a tract of country which left little loophole for their escape. Gibbs first evaded them by calling on his party to separate and hide in a gulch till they had passed by, but this ruse did not avail for long. They were soon obliged to break cover, and then the pursuing party gained on them fast. At last by a desperate spurt, they managed to get a start which gave them time to throw off all their surplus load and enable their horses to increase their speed materially. Their object was to reach a mountain near by, where they had determined to make a stand and sell their lives as dearly as possible, but their horses were so freshened up by their lightened loads that they were enabled to give the party in the rear the go by completely.

ALL THIS CHASE,

I forgot to say, was done at night, the pursuers first appearing in sight a little after midnight. The moon, however, was very clear at the full, and, as the country was well covered with snow, the notions of pursuers and pursued were equally visible to each other. It was daylight, nevertheless, when the chase ended, and the pursued quartet rode into a ranche at the head of Curran Creek and demanded food for themselves and horses at the muzzle of their revolvers. They rode all that day, and by sun-down were at the foot of Pike's Peak on the west side, passing the night at the ranche. Although no signs all this time had been seen of their pursuers, the next day (yesterday) they were still so fearful of being again overhauled that they did not dare take the regular roadway through the mountains but preferred to go over the hills cross lots. There was no trail, and their wits and the sun was their only guides. The mountain, which having no name, is best located by saying it is at the head of Dead Man's Gulch, rose some miles over the level of the plain, and over this tremendous elevation they scampered, till at nightfall they got down into the plain again, and stopped to rest fifteen miles from Colorado City. From here to Monument, where they spent the night, taking the train for Denver this morning, was an easy journey. The distance traversed by the entire journey was over 100 miles.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW JACKSON has been tendered the hospitalities of the city of Memphis.

ONE of the heirs of Anneke Jans was recently admitted to the Cincinnati poor-house.

DON CARLOS has a Count Gurowski on his staff who hates liberalism, which is but natural.

SENATOR JONES is back in Washington with his bride. She is the richest bonaza of them all.

SAMUEL F. HERSEY, member of the present Congress from Maine, and elected to the next, is dead.

MRS. ROUSBY has not been playing *Queen Elizabeth* during the past week. She has been playing sick instead.

THE Youngstown *Register* nominates Hon. W. H. Upson, of Akron, as Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says Gail Hamilton is "the ugliest, wittiest, and most entertaining woman at the Capital."

FIVE members of the Yale University crew which rowed at Saratoga last year will probably row in the same crew next summer.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM was considered in a critical condition on Monday, and his relatives were summoned to his house in Norwich.

A GRANDSON of Noah Webster presented to His Majesty of the Sandwich Islands, when in Boston, an elegant copy of Webster's Dictionary.

MRS FITCH (*nee* Minnie Sherman) will have to pay $75,000 to get her diamonds out of the Custom-house, unless Congress makes provision therefor.

MISS ADA SWEET, of Chicago, who is the only female pension agent in the country, receives the highest salary paid to a woman by the Government.

THEY had a Burns festival at Leavenworth, whereat Byron Sherry and A. G. O'Toddy made long speeches. These gentlemen are apt to make one talkative.

IT is stated that Governor Tilton will nominate Hugh McClelland, of Rensselaer county, for Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Miller, elected to the Court of Appeals.

FRANCIS E. SAMUELS, cashier of the Second National Bank, of Allentown, Pa., died Monday night, after a short illness. He was for many years Prothonotary of Lehigh county, and held other positions of public trust.

GENERAL M. P. ROBESON, brother of G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Collector of Customs for Camden, N. J., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Philip J. Gray.

THE testimonial fund to be presented to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, whose "golden wedding" was celebrated recently, is now nearly £2,000. Mr. Tennyson, Lord Houghton and Professor Longfellow are members of the Testimonial Committee.

ONCE on a time the Pope spoke of four English ex-Ministers: "One," said the Pope, "I like and understand;" "one I like, but do not understand;" "one I understand, but do not like;" one I neither understand nor like." Who the fourth was the Pope charitably forgot; but the second was Gladstone, whom His Holiness by this time, perhaps, understands better than he likes.

REV. DR. DEKOVEN, who has been prominent of late as a candidate for the episcopate in the Protestant Episcopal Church, when he preaches comes to the front, folds his hands on his breast after the manner of a Catholic priest, and then intones his sermon from beginning to end. His voice is said to be singularly fascinating, and he runs up his intonation with tones as clear as a flute.

THE men Andy Johnson will probably "go for" when he gets into the Senate chamber are Anthony, Cameron, Frelinghuysen, the two Morrills, Conkling, Ferry, Morton, Vice President Wilson, and Sherman. These parties were strongly in favor of Johnson's conviction in the impeachment trial of 1868, and so voted. Johnson has not forgotten this vote, and he will, doubtless, make his memory of the occurrence felt.—*Louisville Cour.-Journal.*

IN Barcelona is an artist, Zuloaga, by name, who takes a steel plate, incrusts it with gold and silver, and with his hammer works out a box such as those of the Cinque Cento period, now so much sought after. Alfonso XII., it is stated, has ordered of this artist a *surtout délable*, decorated with the arms of Spain and of England, which His Majesty means to present to the mess at Woolwich Artillery School as a souvenir of his sojourn with his late comrades.

THE famous Mary Ann Boker, the rich man's daughter, who years ago married her coachman, John Dean, is one of the lady Custom house examiners. Some time ago a passenger off a French ship was suspected of having a quantity of diamonds to get through, and on the dock she was told she must be examined. The girl protested. It was no use. So turning to her fellow-passengers she bade 'em a tender adieu. The warm embrace she bestowed to one lady was touching; she kissed her not once but twice, and with each kiss she gave into her friend's keeping a solitaire worth $3,000. Then she went off with a whole mouthful, which she would have swallowed like so many pills rather than disgorge. As she afterward explained those awful big stones impeded her utterance, and she intended giving the Custom house people a piece of her mind. And thus was enabled to do so, thanks to her own ingenuity and the size of her friend's mouth.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A NEW YORK journal speaks of a deaf and dumb "audience."

A FIRE in Racine, Wis., on Thursday, destroyed property valued at $60,000.

AN edition of "Moliere" in English, translated by Henry Van Laun, is on the tapis.

FEWER Americans, it is said, are hibernating in Paris this year than for many years past.

LYONS sent to this country in 1874 $12,000,000 worth of her fabrics, principally in silks, velvets, ribbons and gloves.

A TEXAS plantation has produced, this year, $3,000 worth of syrup, from land which, if planted in cotton, would have yielded only about $400.

HERETOFORE gambling has been licensed in Nevada, but a bill has been introduced into the Legislature prohibiting it, and establishing a heavy penalty.

AN enterprising Texas journal is achieving fame and a large circulation by publishing phrenological charts of the citizens of the town in which it is printed.

A TRAIN on a branch of the South Side Railroad, Long Island, ran off the track last Wednesday evening, and the engineer, firemen and conductor were killed.

MELBOURNE, capital of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, sends her greeting to the United States by cable, and asks for 23,000 feet of space in the Centennial grounds.

WHILE the Duke of Edinburgh was waiting for the starting of a train at Paddington terminus his dressing case was mysteriously carried off. Evidently the rogue thought he had another case of jewelry.

AT LONDON, VT., one day last week, a gentleman opened a fish-hole in an eddy, and removed with his hands nearly 300 pounds of pickerel and suckers. The fish crowd up to the hole for fresh air, and are captured.

A BERLIN dispatch to the Cologne *Gazette* says: Bismark is suffering from a nervous affection. It is rumored in the upper House that the Prince intends to retire shortly after his sixtieth birthday. The *Gazette* does not give entire credit to the last statement.

SOMEBODY has figured out the interesting fact that the total amount of State, county, city and town taxes collected in the United States in 1870, was $280,591,100, which was about $7 a head for the entire population. The total amount of these taxes collected in 1860 was $94,186,000, which was about $3 a head for the entire population. It cost, therefore, more than twice as much to take care of a man in his State, county and municipal relations in 1870 as it did ten years before. This does not include the federal taxation.

THE receipts of cranberries by the New Jersey Southern railroad, from August 29 to December 31, 1874, inclusive, amounted to 33,756 bushels. Of this quantity 29,832 bushels have gone to five consignees, and the remaining 3,924 bushels have been distributed among 70 others. The packages used for this quantity of fruit were 30,351 crates and 1,135 barrels. The record of the same road from September 22 to December 31, 1873, gives the entire receipts at 47,781 bushels, or 14,025 bushels more than in the same period in the year following.

A HORSE found himself in an awkward predicament at Southbridge, Mass., the other day. Becoming frightened, he started down the railroad track, but unceremoniously brought up with his legs through the open bridge over the canal. No way of release was apparent except to knock out of the bridge the timber which supported the horse's hindquarters. This done, he slid from the bridge and dropped some fifteen feet into the deep, swiftly flowing water below. He sank out of sight, but soon reappeared, and swam rapidly for the shore, apparently none the worse for his adventure.

WE have not directed attention to a good point made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, during the discussion of the Civil Rights bill. He read from the Democratic platform of 1872 the following paragraph: "We recognize the equality of all the men before the law, and hold that *it is* THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT *in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion*, religious or political." This is all that is demanded, even by Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill; but against that and the other measure the Democrats have voted solidly. What are the promises of a Democratic platform worth, anyhow?—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Compulsory Education.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Profound hatred of tyranny, and the sublime love of freedom, are noble principles, considered in the abstract. But when considered and applied, with regard to individual and general government, then a true patriotism demands that our actions shall be guarded by pure love and sound judgment, and that no secret, or hidden principles of selfishness, shall warp our reason, or inspire our opposition to noble charities. *Compulsory*, when sounded in our ears, or read by our eyes, at once creates in the mind the idea of a loss of freedom, and awakens a sense of forced and undignified activity, and when applied to human actions is considered degrading. A true gentleman will rebel against compulsory action, provided his personal liberty has been violated. And nations as well as individuals are jealous of their sacred rights, and will go to war to compel their observance. But the justness of the cause should be very clear in any case before resorting to belligerence. And history is full of instances, where there were personal and national combats, without sufficient cause, originating from false or hasty conclusions. *Self-government*, when applied by the individual man himself, dictates that he must *compel* himself to do what is right, and restrain himself from doing what is wrong. And unless he does compel himself to do good, he soon finds himself walking in evil ways, which lead to the compulsory restraint enforced by the strong arm of the law.

State government, considered in relation to the country, or our particular State, is presumed to ordain just and righteous laws, requiring the governed to respect the rights and property of others, and to "pay to Cæsar what is due to Cæsar." As in self-government, man must compel himself to do right, and if he has parents, one of his first duties is to show a proper regard for their comfort and happiness. So in regard to the State, which in a similar sense is his mother, from nativity or adoption, and which, from every feeling of patriotism, he is bound to honor and protect. And it is a further duty to build up, strengthen and fortify his State against every internal or foreign foe. This being self-evident, we assume that ignorance is one of the worst foes that environs a State, or afflicts a man, and it is not necessary to state the manifold evils ignorance brings upon an individual, or upon a State, for every reader knows these for himself; and knowing them, is it not a clear duty of the State to herself, and of every man to himself, to remove, as far as possible, the evils from among us?

Ours is considered a Christian country, and a Christian State, or, in its wider sense, a State that has respect for the teachings of the Bible. The Bible is the light of the world. And to be able to read it, is to open up the highway to Heaven; and it then becomes possible for every man to be saved. But if our citizens are to be kept in ignorance, unable to read the Word of the Lord, then in truth have we need to recall all our foreign missionaries, and place them in our own benighted Keystone State. The necessity in this direction, the thoughtful reader will appreciate.

Every State has some resources that will add to her wealth, if intelligently and energetically developed. Our State from its favored situation, and rich geological construction, possesses resources second to none in our vast country, and only needs a wise development to insure untold prosperity. But to secure this result, two things are needed—mind and muscle; and these are essentially different. All possess them, with great variety as to usefulness. The ignorant, uneducated, whose stock in trade consists principally in muscle, is forever at great disadvantage, and from want of education, is compelled to use his human muscle in contests with the iron muscle of machinery, and the elasticity of steam power. All know with what results, but unpityingly say "It is his misfortune." But may not his ignorance and his misfortune be removed at one and the same time, and the State greatly benefited? No thoughtful reader will doubt it, but many may object on account of the compulsory means to be used, and the possibility of some increase of tax to be paid.

But are the compulsory measures contemplated, so very repulsive? The bill which is now proposed, requires every parent or guardian in the State to send his child, or ward, a certain number of weeks in each year to some public or private school, or be taught at home for the same period of time. But this is not yet acted upon by the Legislature, and we may reasonably expect that it will not be too exacting as to the period of time required.

None of my readers will deny that education is a blessing, and that ignorance is a curse. To my mind, therefore, argument is not needed to show that the State has a right to intervene, and bless every child within her borders, and remove the curse that now dooms many of them to misery in this life, and worse in the life hereafter.

Is not the State continually compelling her citizens to do right, and punishing them when they refuse, or do wrong? Good citizens require no compulsory law, and rich and poor obey the law as far as possible, if good principles govern their actions. But it may be objected that the proposed law will oppress the poor, because they need the labor of their children for their support. This is the only objection that to us has any foundation. But it is not an insuperable barrier to the measure, which promises so much good. If this objection can be removed there is not a poor parent in the State but that would thank God, and the State, for the blessings that would follow the measure.

As the State in the end would be greatly benefited by the removal of vice and pauperism, by the implantation of higher religious and moral sentiments, by true patriotism, and by intelligent and energetic development of her languishing industries, then surely, if the State can provide prisons and poor houses, it will be better to reduce their number and build more school houses, and give aid and encouragement to the honest but poor parent, who toils for the community and brings wealth to the State.

The State has already, by precedent in a small degree, committed herself to this noble charity. Actuated by an impulse of patriotism, she assumed the care and education of the "Soldiers' Orphans." This work has been in progress for several years, and will soon be finished. For this good work the State deserves and receives cordial approval. Now let her extend her good work to all the needy children of the Commonwealth, and she will ultimately receive a great and glorious reward.

HAP. HAZARD.

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, SS.

In accordance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania and Ordinance of the City of Pittsburgh, I, WILLIAM C. McCARTHY, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to meet at their respective voting places on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, being the 16th day of the month, and elect by ballot members of the Select and Common Councils and members of the Board of Revision, as indicated below:

First Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the house of Nicholas Adrian, No. 7 Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Short street and Second avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Second Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Sale Stables of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Hager, on Grant street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Third Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at Municipal Hall;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House on Grant street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Fourth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the corner Penn avenue and Cecil's alley;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Wharfmaster's office on Allegheny wharf;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice John R. McCune, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Fifth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the Court-house;

The electors of the Second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the school house on Webster avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Sixth Ward.

The electors of the First district to meet at McCallin's livery stable on Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Second district to meet at the public school house, Ann street;

The electors of the Third district to meet at the Marion exchange, corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Public School House on Second avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Seventh Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at Klepner's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House on Franklin street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Eighth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the paint shop, corner of Whiteside's alley and Fulton street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Seanor on Wylie avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Thomas Bourke's carriage house, Tannehill street;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the pattern shop of W. G. Price, corner of Colwell and Price streets;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Ninth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of the Brass Foundry, corner of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Ralston School House;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice P. Zern, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Tenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Alderman Moreland's office, 766 Penn street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Eleventh Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the police station house, Center avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the public school house;

The electors of the Third district to meet at the dwelling house of John McGaffney, on Bedford avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the building of N. R. Love, on Wylie avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twelfth Ward.

The electors of the First district to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second district to meet at the O'Hara street school house;

The electors of the Third district to meet at Rowswell's livery stable, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Springfield School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, one member of Common Council for unexpired term of Thomas McNeal, resigned, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirteenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House, on Center avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the dwelling house of Wm. Beardell, corner of Somers street and Webster avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, on Thirty-third street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Fourteenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at Superintendent's office, Fifth avenue Market House, Mittenberger street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Sim's foundry, Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Bellefield School House;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Oakland car station, Fifth avenue;

The electors of the Fifth District to meet at the Soho School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Fifteenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Alderman Johnston, on Butler street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Lawrence Public School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Rahauser, on Butler street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Sixteenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Howard School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at G. Stoy's office, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Nessenthaler, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Bloomfield Public School House;

The electors of the Fifth District to meet at the Friendship Hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Seventeenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public House of E. Stifel, corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Washington Public School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Dr. Barlinger's office, on Butler street, near Forty-fourth;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Hatfield School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Eighteenth Ward.

The electors to meet at the Public School House and elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Nineteenth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Hiland School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Engine House, corner of Highland avenue and Broad street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Lowry, on Frankstown avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twentieth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at Moorhead & Mitchell's livery stable, on Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Shakspeare Hotel;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-first Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Lemington School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the house of A. J. Mayland, at Homewood;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-second Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Irwin School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-third Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the store of J. W. G. Smith, Second avenue, Frankstown;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Peebles Public School House, on Second avenue, east of Hazelwood avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-fourth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Twenty-seventh and Jane streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman J. A. Snyder, corner of Sarah and Union streets;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, one member of Common Council to fill unexpired term of P. Bobbinger, deceased, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-fifth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of Alderman Patterson, corner of Sarah and Twenty-second streets;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the public house of Jacob Nehren, corner of Carson and Twenty-sixth streets;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-sixth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Tin Shop of John Hughes, on Liberty street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Turner Hall, on Jane street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Sarah and Twentieth streets;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the office of Campbell, Jones & Co., on Mary street;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-seventh Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the tavern of Mrs. Kreig;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice J. T. Galvin, resigned, and one member of Select Council vice Jas. Hartz, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-eighth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at A. Kuntz's Barber Shop, on Fourteenth street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Barber Shop of A. Weidman, on Tirteenth street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Birmingham Public School House, on Fourteenth street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-ninth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Bedford Public School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Bedford Hall, on Carson street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirtieth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Office of Douglass & Son, No. 41 Carson street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of Board of Revision.

Thirty-first Ward.

The electors to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, one member of Common Council for unexpired term of John Robbins, resigned, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirty-second Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public House of John Wilbert;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirty-third Ward.

The electors to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirty-fourth Ward.

The electors to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, one member of Common Council for unexpired term of N. Fitzgerald, failed to qualify, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirty-fifth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Linhart Public School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Old Stone Tavern;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice J. P. McKee, refused to qualify, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Thirty-sixth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the livery stable of T. P. Hersberger;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Stevens Public School House;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice Joseph Hays, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Twenty-seventh Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Public School House;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the bakery of Bernhard Spehr, south of Penn avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof I have set my hand and annexed the seal of the city of Pittsburgh, this Second day of February, A. D. 1875.

WM. C. McCARTHY,
MAYOR.

PROCLAMATION.

I, C. PHILLIPS, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, being the 16th day of the month, the freemen of said city being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their respective places of holding elections in the several wards, and elect by ballot following named officers:

The electors of the First ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the public school house, Sherman avenue; Second District will meet at the public school house, North avenue; Third District will meet at the public school house, North avenue; Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Irwin avenue, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of W. H. Graham, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the public school house, North avenue; Second District will meet at the public school house, North avenue; Third District will meet at the public school house, North avenue; Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Chestnut street; Fifth District will meet at the public school house, Chestnut street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as a member of Common Council for the unexpired term of C. L. Straub.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (1st precinct;) Second District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (1st precinct;) Third District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (1st precinct;) Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (2d precinct), and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the office of Alderman Isaac Stewart, Beaver avenue; Second District will meet at the public school house, Fulton street; Third District will meet at the office of the Callow Band, Rebecca street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at Fisher & Aiken's Carpenter Shop, Franklin street, between Fulton and Manhattan streets; Second District will meet at the public school house, Chartiers street; Third District will meet at the house of George W. Exler, Beaver avenue, near Nixon street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and three citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the public school house, Clark street, Troy Hill; Second District will meet at Lutz & Waltz's office; Third District will meet at the public school house, East street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and three citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the office of the Wharfmaster, (Eastern District), River avenue; Second District will meet at the public school house, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house of said ward and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Councils and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, No. 2, of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, No. 2, of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said city, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1875.

C. PHILLIPS, Mayor.

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DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, February 3,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Desirable
DRESS GOODS!
At Exceedingly Low Prices.

In addition to the many very desirable bargains in Dress Goods advertised by us last week, which have met with such great sale, we have added many new bargains this week, far surpassing any yet offered.

New Black All-Wool Cashmeres, at 87½c, very much superior to Cashmeres usually sold at $1.00.

New Black Cashmeres, very fine, at 90c and $1.00, most decided bargains.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

We have also made large additions to our stock of Black Alpacas, and are now prepared to offer bargains unsurpassed in the United States.

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We invite special attention to our immense stock of Black Dress Silks, from $1.25 to $3.25 per yard—admitted by best judges to be fully one-third under customary prices.

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Fine Dress Goods of every description.
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UNSURPASSED BARGAINS
IN
Housekeeping Goods
Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented demand we have had for the GREAT BARGAINS we have been offering in Muslins of all qualities and widths, Calicos (including best qualities and styles) and Housekeeping Dry Goods of all kinds, we are still fully prepared to supply all our customers. With several hundred cases and packages of Domestic Goods on hand and more daily coming in, our customers from all parts of the country will find our stock always full and complete and prices the lowest.

At 6¼c, Good Heavy Unbleached Muslins.
At 8⅓c, Extra Good yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 8⅓c, Undressed yard-wide Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, Very Superior yard-wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.
Bargains in Sheeting and Pillow-case Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens, at very low prices.
Feather and Straw Bed Ticking.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
New Bargains in Linen Towels.

At 15c, Good Twilled Shirting Flannel.
At 20c, Extra Bargains in Good Twilled Flannels.
Best Country Flannels at lowest prices.
Fine White Flannels, all qualities.
Plain and Twilled Flannels, all kinds.

Best Country and Eastern
BLANKETS!
At Exceedingly Low Prices.

B. AND B.
February 1st, 1875.

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ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING,
We will endeavor to offer this year to our friends, customers and the public generally, extraordinary value in
DRY GOODS

In fact, bargains, if possible, seldom equalled and never surpassed. We hope to fulfill above by giving our energy and experience, combined with our facilities for obtaining goods from all the different markets of the country, where absolute bargains can be procured for cash.

We have received and opened several cases New Goods for each Department.
New 40-inch Black Cashmeres at 37½c.
New 46-inch Black Cashmeres at 95c and $1.
New 46-inch Black Cashmeres at $1.25, extra fine quality.
1 case Black Alpacas at 50c—10 cents per yard less than their present market value.
Just received 100 dozen Shirt Fronts in Shield and one and two plait Open and closed fronts.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN
LINEN SHIELD FRONTS,
At 25 cents. Special Discount to those purchasing by the dozen.

New Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings
From 6¼ cts to $3.00 per yard.
New Hamburg Insertings.
Having made extensive arrangements for Hamburgs, and having received our third importation since January 1, 1875, we beg to say that purchasers will find value superior to any in this market.

UNUSUAL VALUE IN
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Good 9-8 Unbleached Sheeting, 10 cents.
4-4 Bleached Muslin at 10½ cents.
4-4 Bleached Muslin at 12½ cents.
The above two makes of Bleached Muslins are Special Bargains, and are offered at these by the piece only, as they are fully 2 cents per yard less than regular market value.

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Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
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At very much under value.

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JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
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JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. McCLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

James H. Hopkins,	Geter C. Shidel,
A. G. Cubbage,	John Evans,
James Bown,	Louis Morganstern,
G. Stengel,	Charles Meyran,
J. C. Lappe,	Jacob H. Walter,
Chas. A. Colton,	William Halpin.

GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

I have this day sold my stock in trade to

Messrs. Geo. H. Garber & Co.,

And would respectfully recommend them to my fosmer customers and the public generally.

RICHARD E. BREED.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

Having purchased the above stock of Mr. R. E. BREED, we propose continuing the business at his old stand, No. 100 WOOD STREET, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

GEO. H. GARBER & CO.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 187 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.

Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

Messrs. W. H. GRAFF and A. R. CARPENTER having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TROTT & HYDE and the late GEO. B. POTWIN, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1875. fe2:m75

Notice of Limited Partnership.

I. The undersigned have entered into a limited partnership under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled an Act relative to limited partnerships, approved March 21st, A. D. 1836, and its various supplements, under the name of ARNOLD HERTZ, "PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS."

II. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, purchase and sale of Coal, Gas-Water and Tar and of Chemicals generally, and more especially of derivatives from the products of the destructive distillation of Coal in the manufacture of Gas and Coke, and the recovery and use of all materials used thereby.

III. ARNOLD HERTZ is the only General Partner. His place of residence is Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

IV. The aggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in actual cash, each Special Partner contributing Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

V. The partnership will commence January 29, A. D. 1875, and will terminate on January 1st, A. D. 1880.

ARNOLD HERTZ,
General Partner,
CHARLES LENNIG,
Philadelphia, Pa.
EMIL SCHALK,
New York City, New York,
Special Partners.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1875. ja29:m62-F&S

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. 1y14-d

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—BEST LAWRENCE COUNTY in barrels, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 152 First avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

Wednesday, February 3,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DEPARTMENT
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS!

Having largely increased our sales in this Department during the last few weeks, we purpose doing so still further, by offering not only inducements in everything new and desirable, but also at our standard low prices, so well known in this community.

Gents' Winter Underwear
ALL KINDS.

Gents' Best Scarlet Underwear, at one-third under usual price.
Gents' Best-fitting White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Neckwear of every description.
Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, &c.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets.
New Flowers, Plumes, &c.
New Ribbons, all colors and widths.
Ladies' New Neck Wear.
Trimmings, Laces, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Gloves, all kinds.
Knitting Yarns, Worsteds, &c.
Sham Pillow Cases and Sheets.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Latest Prices—Unlimited supply.

NEW GOODS
COMING IN DAILY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &c.

FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO.

OF ALLEGHENY.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1871.

Capital Stock		$125,000 00
With privilege to increase to		200,000 00
1. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Allegheny county property		$ 85,515 69
Accrued Interest on same		2,143 68
Real Estate (cost)		12,630 98
Stock Notes, with two approved names		50,000 00
Cash in Bank and Office		9,085 51
Premiums in course of collection		4,567 37
		$163,943 23
2. RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
Premiums	$38,381 93	
Interest Received and Accrued	11,078 45	
Rents	181 00	
Balance December 31, 1873	36,170 85	
		$ 85,812 23
3. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$12,613 60	
Commission, Return Premiums and Reinsurance	10,849 77	
Salaries, Rent, Taxes and all other expenses	7,155 63	
Dividends Nos. 2 and 3	16,250 00	
		$ 46,869 00
Balance		$ 38,943 23
Capital		125,000 00
Assets		$163,943 23
4. LIABILITIES.		
Unpaid Losses not yet Due		$ 1,018 75
Risks in force December 31, 1874		$2,636,241 00

HENRY F. EGGERS,
Secretary.

ja18:m6

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Vine street from Wylie avenue to Centre avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1875. ja6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Forbes street, from Boyd street to Seneca street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1874. ja4

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, }
PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for grading Hazlewood avenue from the Monongahela river to Four Mile Run Road, Greenfield avenue from Second avenue to Hazlewood avenue and Sylvan avenue from Second avenue to Mars street, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

ja23 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of the following streets are in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees:

Opening of Emmett street, from Wadsworth street to Soho street.

Opening of Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.

Opening of Linden street, from Chestnut street to Boyd street.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 18, 1875. ja31

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Curable cases guaranteed.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 1 P. M.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
d48 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESSED CORNED BEEF, READY FOR TABLE USE.—Thoroughly cooked meat, pressed solid into two and four pound hermetically sealed can, can be cut into thin slices and will be found reliable and cheap, and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and 9th streets.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 BAGS Choice. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL............................$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 5, 1875.

Our attention has been called to the *status* of the controversy between the manufacturers and puddlers. The manufacturers, while willing to pay the $4.50 they offered some time since, affirm that this price is better than the average paid to laboring men, and that it is utterly impossible for them to resume at better rates. They put this on the fact that business is so terribly depressed that at best not more that half the mills in the country can be kept running, and that it is simply a question whether Pittsburgh or other places shall supply this limited demand. Hence the impossibility of their continuing in operation or of resuming, except at prices that will enable them to compete with the market. We certainly wish well to the puddlers, who are a hard working class of people, and hope they fully consider these statements. It is important we think that both parties shall look the facts clearly in the face and determine their course in the light of these. If the parties cannot on either side do better than is now suggested, it would avoid needless suffering were they to meet and agree to begin work. And that the iron trade is fearfully depressed and the puddlers suffering is certainly true. Why, then, fight against fate?

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says there is something extraordinary going on in monetary circles in London, as is evidenced by the withdrawal of £410,000 from the Bank of England on Monday and £618,000 on Tuesday, making a total of £1,028,000 or $5,140,000 in two days. This loss of specie and bullion will doubtless be met by the bank in its usual way—that is, by advancing its rate of discount—and this will probably be done to-day, which is the time of the regular meeting of the Directors. Some such anticipation as this evidently contributed to the advance in gold in New York yesterday and the consequent advance in Government securities, but we are still disposed to think there is a clique manipulating the market for gold for a rise, and that they are ready to take advantage of the existing circumstances, and make the most effective use of them for their own interest.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£22,233,624	£22,864,168
Reserve	10,943,869	11,949,408
Notes in circulation	26,289,755	25,914,760
Rate of discount	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.
Consols	92¼@92⅜	90¾
French rentes	62f. 12½c.	57f. 75c.

—The annual report of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for 1874 has made its appearance, together with a balance sheet, showing its affairs to be in a most prosperous condition, with a surplus of $5,473,608.12, exclusive of 299,065.85 acres of land and $1,007,559.78 land notes. The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the last Wednesday in May.

—As high as one per cent. per day was paid for money in the San Francisco money market on the 13th ult., when a break in stocks occurred. The *Alta Californian* of the 18th ult. says: "Some persons may think that this high rate indicates the price or value of money in San Francisco on that particular day. Not so—it was the measure of the borrower's credit.

—The aggregate amount of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, during 1874, reached $74,401,055, being an excess of $2,142,362 over the yield of 1873.

—London advices by cable state the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16 per cent., 1-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114⅛	114¼
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	120⅜	120½
5-20 1862	116⅛	116⅜
20—1864	118	117⅜
" 1865	120⅛	120
" 1865 new	119⅜	119⅝
" 1867	120⅛	119⅝
" 1868—coupons	120⅛	121
10-40's	114⅛	114¼
Currency 6's	119⅜	119⅝
New 5 per cents		115⅛
10-40's—coupons	117⅛	117
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central		101⅝
Erie	28⅜	29
I. C		102⅛
C. C. & I. C.	8⅜	8⅝
St. Paul	38¼	37⅜
Do. Pref		58¼
Michigan Southern	74⅛	74⅜
Do Central	77	78¼
North Western Common	45	46⅜
Do. Pref	65	59⅜
Rock Island	104⅛	104⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½	92⅝
Pacific Mail	35⅜	35½
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	74⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	28⅝
Union Pacific	39⅜	39¼
Toledo & Wabash	17	16⅞
Harlem	127⅛	128½
Adams Express	99¼	100
American Express	63⅝	64
U. S. Express	58	57½
W., Fargo & Co Express	84¼	85
Fort Wayne	98	97⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21⅜	21½
Panama	112⅛	

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.
P. R. R.	55⅛
" " scrip	106⅛
Reading	56⅛
United Cos. of N. J.	129⅛
Oil Creek	14⅛
Lehigh Valley	62⅜
Central Transportation	43⅜
Empire do.	54
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77¾

NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

The only sensation in Wall street this afternoon was a Washington rumor that Secretary Bristow would sell some new fives in Europe, the proceeds to be applied to the cancellation of legal tender notes under the Senate finance bill. The effect of this was to depress both stocks and gold at the close of the day. Money 2 [illegible] prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was dull and heavy at 485½@486 for sixty days and 488½@489 for sight. The customs receipts were $229,000. Gold was weaker, opening at 114½, advancing to 114⅝, and closing at 114⅛. The carrying rates were 1, 2 [illegible] and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $604,000. The clearings were $114,000,000. Government bonds closed steady, but slightly lower. Railroad bonds were quiet. State bonds were dull. Stocks in early dealings were firm and higher. The leading feature of the market was Northwest common, which rose from 45 to 47¼. The advance in the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to 1 per cent. At the second board prices were generally at the highest point. After the board Northwest declined ⅝ per cent. and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ½ per cent. The market was weak during the last hour, and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. Northwest common fell from 47⅛ to 46⅛, Pacific Mail from 36¼ to 35⅝, Union Pacific from 40¼ to 39⅜, St. Paul from 38½ to 37⅞, and Western Union from 74⅝ to 74¼. Other changes were not important. The transactions aggregated 83,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 45,000 Western Union, 30,000 Northwest common, 9,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul common, 20,000 Lake Shore, and 27,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅛; 5-20's of '62, 116⅜; do of '64, 117⅜; do of '65, 119⅜; do of '65, new, 119⅝; do of '67, 120; do of '68, 120; new 5s, 115⅜; 10-40s, 117; currency 6s, 119⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¼; Tennessee, old, 68; do new, 68; Virginia, new, 32; do old 31; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74⅛; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 99½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 57½; Pacific Mail 35½; New York Central, 101⅞; Erie, 29; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 129; do pref'd, 128; Michigan Central, 77½; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 46⅜; do preferred, 59⅜; Rock Island, 104⅜; New Jersey Central, 107⅞; St. Paul, 37⅞; do preferred, 58¼; Toledo & Wabash, 16⅞; do preferred, 23; Fort Wayne, 97⅞; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 105⅞; do preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64½; Burlington & Quincy, 105⅜; Lake Shore, 74⅛; Panama, 8⅜; Illinois Central, 102¼; Union Pacific, 39⅛; Central Pacific, 97⅜; Union, 93⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108⅜.

LONDON, February 4—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,536,000 last week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 50 per cent., is now 43¼ per cent. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £408,000. Consols: money, 92⅛@92¼; account 92⅜@92½; 5-20's of '65, 107⅛; do '67, 107⅜; 10-40's, 105; new 5's 102⅜; New York Central 93; Erie 26@26¼; do preferred, 46½.

PARIS, February 4.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 33,880,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 64f.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1875.

There have been no new features in the general markets since the date of our last report deserving of special notice; business continues dull, the demand for all the leading staples is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values, there are no changes of any importance to record. Our merchants are nearly all complaining of business as being very dull and unsatisfactory, but they are hopeful of an improvement before long, and we are in hopes that their expectations will be realized.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way, at $1,50@2 ℔ bbl. for common to fair, and $2,50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ℔ gal.

BUTTER—We can report a steady demand for the best grades, but the supply is up to it and prices remain unchanged at 28@30 for prime to choice, and 20@25 for medium to good and 12@15 for inferior to common.

BROOMS—There is a continued steady demand, and a still further advance is not improbable, in sympathy with corn, which is still tending upward. No change in prices, which are as follows: Union Factory No. 2, ℔ doz, $2.35; No. 3, $2.75; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.50; No 6, $3.75. No. 2 carpet Brooms, $4; No. 4 do, $4.25; steamboat; $4.50, with the usual discount to the trade.

BEANS—Are in good supply and dull, but dealers are in hopes that there will soon be an increased demand, because of their being the cheapest article of food to be had at the present time; we continue to quote at $1,75@1,85 ℔ bush, for mediums, and $1,90@2 for navies.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Our market continues quiet, but its general tone is firm, under the influence of the advices from New York. Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c; New York ditto at 17½@18c. Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16c.

CANNED GOODS—Continue quiet but unchanged; Tomatoes, $1,75@2, as to brand and quality; $2,50@2,60 for Corn $3,35@3,50 for Peaches.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ℔ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8@9c ℔ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet, notwithstanding dealers generally regard both Apples and Peaches as good stock at current rates. We continue previous quotations; 6½@8c for the former and 9@10c for the latter.

EGGS—The demand is rather better, but the supply is fully up to present wants, and while possibly, the general tone of the market is firmer, there has been no quotable change in prices; fresh, 27@28; pickled, 18@22.

FLOUR—Dealers nearly all agree in reporting trade very quiet; no change to make in quotations. Spring wheat flours, $5,40@5,50 for Wisconsins, and $5,65@5,75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5,50@$5,90 for red and $6@6,25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50 to $5.75.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in the grocery trade, which has been exceedingly dull for some time past, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. The most important feature to notice is that our latest advices, both from New York and Baltimore, report a reaction in Coffee, and that to effect sales concessions would probably have to be made. Sugars are also dull and weaker, and our latest advices from New Orleans report Molasses weaker.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10¼
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10½
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10⅜	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugarhouse	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	25 @26
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	29
Roasted loose	28½
Roasted Java, in lb packages	41
Roasted Java loose	40½

RICE.

Rangoon ℔ lb	7 @7½	Patna ℔ lb	7½@8
Carolina ℔ lb	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat continues light, and the market is dull and weak with a drooping tendency; Penna and Ohio red, $1,14@1,16, as to quality; and amber and white, $1.18@1,20. The Oat market, as noted in our last report, is rather firmer in tone with an increased demand and diminished receipts, but prices have undergone no quotable change; may be quoted at 62@63 for mixed, and 64@65c for white. The receipts of Corn continue liberal, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is weaker but not quotably lower; 72@75, free in elevator, as to quality and condition—one car reported at 71. There is a steady demand for Rye, and but little arriving; selling on arrival at $1,10@1.12, and a round lot would probably bring 2@3c ℔ bushel more. No movement in Barley, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

HAY—Continues dull but unchanged; baled, on track by the carload, $18@22 ℔ ton, as to quality. Loose, from country wagons, $25@30 for timothy, and $15@20 for clover.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged at $4½ to the trade and $4,50@4,75 ℔ bbl. in a jobbing way.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1,20@1,25 per cwt, on track, by the carload; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $1,30@1,35; and Middlings at $1,50@1,60.

ONIONS—There is a fair jobbing trade, but the supply is equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged at $3@4 ℔ bbl. as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Trade continues fair, but the general tone of the market is weaker, and we reduce our quotations slightly on Hams and Mess Pork.

Hams—Extra S. C. ℔ lb	13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ℔ lb	14¼
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10	Do., half barrels	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	13½	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ½ bbls	
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ℔ doz	$7.00	Do., in bk'ts	
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., 3 lb caddies	17
Short Rib Sides	11½	Do., 5 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	12	Do., 3 lb pails	17½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$20,00	Do., 5 lb do	17¼
Miner's Lard Oil	85	Do., 6 lb do	17
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.10	Ham Sausage	10
Carbon Oil	10½	Cheese, per lb	17¼
½ bbl Pigs Feet	4.00	Miner's Lard Oil	85
		¼ bbl Pigs Feet	2.00

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; 78@80 cents ℔ bushel on track, for Peach Blows, and 85@90c in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c; live Chickens, 50@60c ℔ pair.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ℔ bush

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues firm, and may be quoted at $6,50@7. Timothy Seed dull and nominal at $3@3,25.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is in good demand at 7½@7¾ cents for good country rendered, and 8½c for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals at these yards from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of same time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	39 cars	24 cars	5 cars
Monday	57 "	12 "	10 "
Tuesday	95 "	20 "	28 "
Wednesday	54 "	39 "	19 "
Thursday	18 "	5 "	3 "
Total	263 "	100 "	65 "
Same time last week	301 "	122 "	74 "

CATTLE.

Receipts during 24 hours ending at noon to-day, only 18 cars, making 263 cars for the week, against 301 cars during corresponding time last week; sales, 2,157 head, against 1,943 head same time last week. The market was firmer to-day than yesterday, as the receipts were unusually light, but as most of the buyers had bought about all they wanted yesterday, there was no quotable change in prices; as compared with last week, however, salesmen generally reported that while fair to medium cattle sold readily at an advance of 10 to 12½c ℔ cwt., good heavy stock was draggy, and did not sell well as usual. Why it was we are unable to state, but we presume there was a falling off in the demand, as the supply of the kind in question was not large. Buyers generally, especially those from Philadelphia, allege that they had to pay an advance of from an eighth to a quarter of a cent, but sellers, on the other hand, while admitting that the common and medium grades ruled a shade firmer, claimed that they were scarcely able to realize last week's prices for good to prime, and this we believe to have been the true condition of the market. In a word, we believe that the general tone and spirit of the market, especially yesterday and to-day, was firmer, in consequence of the diminished receipts and reduced supply, and that had sellers known early in the week that the run was destined to be as light as it has since turned out, they could have obtained better prices than they did. Eastern men complain that they are making no money, that prices here are too high for the eastern markets, that they afford little or no margin for profit, and while this may be and we believe is true, yet there is no question but what cattle are not bringing any more here than they should when the cost in the west, our main source of supply, is taken into consideration.

There were sales made this week at 7.12@7.20 for a few cars of extra; Jacob Needy, we understand, paid the prices named for 3 cars, but 6¾@7 may be regarded as the ruling rates for prime, smooth, shipping steers; 6@6½ for fair to good; 5@5½ for fair to medium, and 3½@4½ for mixed stock, as to quality. We append some few sales with average weights:

No. Head.	*Average Weight.*	*Price.*
19 cattle	1,103	4 50
33 "	1,250	6 12
31 "	1,160	6 00
14 "	1,315	5 90
77 "	748	3 50
36 "	1,104	5 50
16 "	1,450	6 62½
14 "	1,400	6 75
17 "	1,300	6 00
16 "	1,150	5 75
27 "	1,322	6 45
2 oxen	1,540	6 25
108 cattle	1,183	5 70
36 "	1,108	5 37
23 "	850	3 70
6 oxen	1,590	5 37
108 cattle	1,226	5 80
19 "	1,108	5 50
16 "	1,260	5 80
15 "	1,170	5 62
2 "	1,310	5 62
47 "	1,224	5 80
49 "	1,300	5 37
1 oxen	1,480	5 75
[illegible] cattle	1,140	5 75
12 "	1,040	5 25
16 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 "	1,006	4 80

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been light, as compared with the same time last week, but the supply, especially of Philadelphia hogs, has been and is still in excess of the demand, and within the past 24 hours prices have dropped 10@15c ℔ cwt. There were but three or four cars sold this morning, and these were within the range of 7.40@7.50 cents, whereas yesterday the same grade brought from 7.60 to 7.65; one single deck, 7.70. There was a very fair demand for Yorkers to-day, and while there was no quotable advance in prices, the general tone and spirit of the market was firmer; sales were made at 6.75 to 6.85, and unless the arrivals increase considerably we should not be surprised if good smooth Yorkers would bring 7c before the close of the week. The demand for shipment to Philadelphia has been light for a couple of weeks past, and it is intimated, we cannot vouch for its correctness, that the Philadelphia buyers, like the ground hog, have gone into their holes, but we are in hopes, if such is the case, that they will not stay there six weeks, as the ground hog, according to the old proverb, is bound to do, as he had ample time to see his shadow.

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock has been a little slow all week, and the feeling to-day was not as good as it was yesterday, notwithstanding there were only some three or four cars remaining unsold at noon; the Philadelphia men bought about all they wanted yesterday and returned home last night, and Erisman is still buying in Chicago, hence the demand was light and prices weak, but not quotably lower. Extra 100@110 lb wethers, even and smooth, 6¼@6½; prime 90@95 lbs, 5½@6; prime, 85@90 lbs, 5¼@5½; 75@80 lbs, 4½@5. It appears that the consumption of mutton in the eastern markets, like in our own, is on the wane, consequently there are not so many sheep wanted, and unless the receipts are less than they have been for some weeks past, it will be difficult to keep up prices during the coming week or two.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—There was a good supply of all kinds but clover on the market. For timothy the demand was light and prices ruled a shade easier. Sales were made at $2,35@2,55 for common to prime, and the market closed at about $2,50 for prime. Clover was wanted, and as the offerings consisted mainly of inferior lots, buyers found it difficult to make purchases of prime and considerably higher prices were paid. Sales were made at $6,10@6,25 for common to good, and $6,40 for prime; mammoth was sold at $6,75. Flax was nominal at about $1,90@2. There were but few orders on the market for Hungarian and millet, and buyers were bidding lower prices. The offering were quite large, and receivers being anxious to close out their consignments, liberal concessions were made, particularly on poor lots. Sales of Hungarian were at 75c for fair; prime offered at 80c. Millet sold at 71@92½c for only fair to prime.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	18a 35 lb	Oil, Anise	$3.50a4.00 lb
2d select	50a 55 lb	Bergam	8.50 lb
1st select	60a 65 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric.	1.38a1.48 lb	Castor	20a23½ lb
Oxalic	18a 22 lb	Lemon	4.75a5.00 lb
Tartaric	57a 62 lb	Linseed	83a 88 gal
Alcohol	1.98a2.18 gal	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00doz
A Barb	40a 47 lb	" Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Socot	75 lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Alum	4½a 4½ lb	Orange	4.25 lb
Amm., Aq.	8a 12 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Carb	22a 25 lb	Pennyroyl	2.50 lb
Arnica, Flor	15a 20 lb	Pepperm't	6.00 lb
Assafoetida	36a 40 lb	Sassafras	90a1.00 lb
Bals. Copaib	90a1.00 lb	Winterg'n	5.75 lb
Canada	.75a 80 lb	Oss. Sephia	27a 35 lb
Bay Rum	2.95a3.25 gal	Pot. Bi Carb	25 lb
Bis. Sub car	3.00a3.50 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Sub nit	2.15a2.50 lb	Bromide	70a 80 lb
Blue Mass	1.05 lb	Chlorate	34a 40 lb
Vitriol	11½a12½ lb	Iodid	3.25a3.50 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 19 lb	Quinine	2.35a2.40 oz
Brim., Roll.	3½a 5 lb	Root, Gent.	12 lb
Flor. sulp.	4½a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	16a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	30 lb
Calomel Am	2.00a2.20 lb	Ipecac P.	1.83 lb
Camphor ref	35a 38 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	40a 50 lb	" Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.40 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chloroform	1.05a1.13 lb	Senega	1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng.	38 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 85 lb	Saffron Am.	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb
Cream Tar.	46a 48 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	2.00a2.10 lb	Rochelle	40 lb
Ergot	1.00 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	37a 42 lb	Seed. Can'y	13½a 14 lb
Sul.	63a 68 lb	Cardam	1.80a2.35 lb
Ex. Logw'd	11a11½ lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 47 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
" Ital	30 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	17a 22 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	85a 95 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, castile	13a 16 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.50a5.00 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	85 oz	Bi Carb.	5½a 6½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.45a2.75 oz
Logwood	2½a 3½ lb	Fulv	2.20a2.50 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	44a 50 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.88a4.00 gal
Manna, Fla.	63 lb	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.80a6.10 oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver.	1.05 oz	Japan	80a1.00 gal
Opium	9.50 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd.	12.85 lb	Whiting	1½a 2½ lb

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

The Crude market was firmer to-day, and prices have further advanced; immediate shipment was quoted all the way from $1,55@1,62½ per barrel at Parker. We learn that some of the producers are expecting to obtain two dollars between now and the 1st of April, and while the future of the market is, to say the least, very uncertain, the indications just now are that their expectations will be realized. Refined is also very firm, in sympathy with Crude and prices have further advanced; on cars here, sales at 10½c, with 10¾ bid for last half of month. Baltimore delivery quoted at 13; Philadelphia, 13¼; New York, 13¾, an advance of 1c ℔ gallon within a very few days. The latest advices from the oil regions state that the yield of 1874 was 25 ℔ cent. less than 1873, yet it does not appear to have effected the world's market. The heavy article of manufacture is that of Refined, which reached the enormous sum of $37,000,000; the next best is Lard, which amounts to 20,000,000.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; city make, $1,30; countries, $1.20.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—We clip the following from Messrs. Walter Brown's Son & Co.'s Wool Circular of this date: The New Year has not opened with quite as brisk a trade in wool as was anticipated by those interested. The latter half of December being so dull, it was hoped that after the balancing of accounts customary at this time of the year, there would be an active demand for the staple; these expectations, however, have not been realized, and the month of January has passed with a quiet trade throughout, and no material change in values. Domestic Fleeces, of which the supply in Eastern markets is constantly being reduced, have continued firm, but with the prevailing dullness in goods, consumers cannot be induced to pay any more for them than in the early Fall. Choice parcels of medium and Delaine wools are perhaps an exception. These are almost impossible to find, and such lots as still remain on the markets will command a slight advance from last month's quotations. One noticeable feature at the present writing is the fact of many mills being unable to run for want of water that have never heretofore been obliged to stop from this cause. Although it is considerable loss to those manufacturers who are troubled in this way, others are benefited by their misfortune in the curtailment of the production of goods, and a somewhat improved demand for their own fabrics. The advices from Australia note large purchases of wools for American accounts. These wools will arrive here during the Spring and early Summer, and will supply the manufacturers with fine stock, until the new clip of Domestic Fleeces is ready for consumption. The wools taken at Melbourne for our markets brought high prices, and although they are this year of superior character and condition, they will probably cost fully as much for the scoured pound as our own staple.

Pulled Wools.—There has been a fair inquiry for both super and extra pulled throughout the month, the former being used as a substitute for fleece wools of corresponding grade, which are so scarce. Extra have been sold close up to production and command full prices.

Texas wools are without material change since last quoted. The stock of Western and improved Mexican is large, but being held at comparatively high prices, does not meet with much favor from manufacturers.

California Wools.—In these the transactions have been quite large, although they have hardly kept pace with the receipts. Fall clip wools this season are not generally in very good condition, being most of them burry and heavy. The low cost of these wools scoured, however, is a great inducement to manufacturers to use them in medium goods, in order to cheapen production.

Domestic Fleeces.—New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin—Saxony Fleece, 48@50c; Three-quarter and Full-blood merino, 48@50c; Half-blood Fleece, 50@53c; Quarter-blood Fleece, 46@49c; Common Fleece, 40 to 44c; Combing Fleece, 60 to 63 cents.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Choice Selected Saxony Fleece, 57@60c; Saxony Fleece, 54@56c; Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino, 53@55c; Half-blood Fleece, 54@58c; Quarter-blood Fleece, 49@52c; common Fleece, 45@47c, combing Fleece, 62@65c.

New York Butter and Eggs Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Butter—Receipts for the week, 17,985 pkgs; do, last week, 17,400 do.; same week last year, 15,910 do. Trade continues to run merely in streaks, and only extra and fine table grades may be said to show any steadiness. There is still a low expression in prices, and the fact that fancy, when taken in moderate grocery lots, cannot be quoted above 43c, does not help under grades. The market is very unsettled and irregular for all medium classes of State butter, and holders of large stocks all seem inclined to "make a price," which of itself is very significant of the markets depressed condition. The low and easy rates for Western have brought out European shippers to some extent and nearly 2,000 pkgs of Western have been placed. Rolls are down, showing a decided decline since their opening this season. The general aspect of the butter trade is blue and discouraging, and likely to favor buyers henceforward. Quotations: Western half tubs, prime, 25@27; Western fair to good, 22@23; Western poor, 15@18; Western dairy, packed, 28@30; Western firkins, prime, 25@28; Western firkins, common, 15@17; Western rolls, prime, 25@26; Western rolls, fair to good, 22@23; Western rolls, common, 15@18.

EGGS—Receipts for the week, 3,414 bbls, do last week, 2,613 do; same week last year, 4,674 barrels. There is rather more demand, but it is not large, as the moderate receipts more than supply the wants of trade; prices have ruled quite steady at last week's figures for fresh. Limed are a shade better for prime marks of State. Western are unchanged. Quotations: N. J. and L. I. ℔ dozen, 32; State and Penn, 31; Western choice, loss off, 30; Limed, State, 19@20; Limed, Western, 16@17; Western, fair marks, loss off, 27@28; Canadian, 29@30.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls lime W J Baughman; 2 cars w in shape Pgh Book & News co; 6 bales rubber Hartley McK & co; 1 box h ware Cavitt & P; 5 bxs s cases F Pollard; 3 bxs scales Fairbanks M & co; 8 cases grease R E Sellers & co; 1 case h ware Lyle B & Mcc; 2 bxs bolts Lewis O & P; 18 bdls hides R R Ittie; 10 bdls paper Tribune co; 4 crates furniture Singer N & co; 1 box h ware Jacobus Nimick & co; 1 box organ 1 ½ bbl wine W H Sheib, 24 bbls g apples E R Black; 15 bbls sunds J J Pettit & co; 1 bx castings W Miller; 1 bbl butter A Barnett; 10 cases matches B C & J H Sawyer; 5 bbls apples Moore & B; 12 do Aiken W & P; 2 bxs eggs 1 bbl butter H Rea; 2 do 12 sks d peaches E Fox co; 9 tubs butter 3 bbl eggs W H Clark; 1 car wheels P C & St L R R; 1 keg o meal S Ewart & co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars corn Briggs & K; 80 half bbls fish J Wilson & Son; 20 do W Cooper & co; 1 car oats Marshall K & co; 1 car flour J B Orr; 1 car wheels W Mullins; 1 car corn R H Palmer; 1 car m feed Laing & McK; 1 car middlings Houck Mcc & co; 12 sks 7 bbls flour E B Mahood; 5 bbls eggs 20 do apples Voigt M & co; 6 bbls eggs H Lenz; 10 bbls flour 40 sks do J M Patterson; 140 bdls spokes Hare Bro; 64 do M McWhinney & co; 20 cases tobacco Schomaker & co; 8 bbls tallow A Bahmer & co; 4 half bbls butter W J Steele & co; 10 bbls apples Aiken W & P; 15 do d apples 1 do tallow 4 do eggs P Duff & Son; 2 do oil McKeowan & Z; 5 cars barley owner; 2 cars l stone Graff B & co; 55 sks oats D Wallace; 123 pieces jugs J K Lanahan; 3 cars flour T C Jenkins; 100 bbls do Haworth & ...; 2 cars do Schomaker & co; 1 car spelter Byers Mcc & co; 3 cars [illegible] Fahnestock W L & co; 800 sks flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 3 bbls alcohol B L Fahnestock & co; 50 bxs soap T C Jenkins; 10 bbls whisky E Kauffield & co; 25 cases bitters Harris & E.

ALLEGHENY STATION—2 cars wheat Gilmore & co; 1 do staves Haller B & co; 100 bbls lime Jo Craig; 12 pails tobacco R & J H Elton; 25 bbls apples E R Black; 15 do John Herbert; 5 bbls flour Price Bro; 3 bbls 8 sks flour Crawford & S; 15 bbls 20 sks do J C Thompson; 1 car lumber Reed Bro; 8 8 pks fish J L Wyland; 61 hides Wettach & Son; 1 hhd tobacco Landis & B; 165 sks oats 65 do corn W C Brown; 1 car s iron Lewis O & P; 1 car flour Rossing & R; 2 cars staves Central Ref co; 1 car ship stuff 1 do chopped feed Hack & S; 2 cars lumber Hamilton L A & co; 1 do malt Lutz & W; 1 do corn J M Hemphill; 1 do tooperage W League; 5 bdls leather W Beitler; 1 box butter G McFerren Bro; 1 car lumber W Chisholm; 1 do hay J C Thompson; 40 sks flour C Cummings; 45 sks oats J M Gilchrist; 104 sks flour I Hippley; 1 car lime Holmes & co; 1 car lumber J H Morrison; 1 do Grusch R & co; 1 do flour F Owens.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 bales brooms R Dickey & co; 50 bxs soap Arbuckles & co; 38 sks barley F Schilds; 4 tubs butter J H Loh & co; 10 bbls hominy W Cooper & co; 10 do Aiken W & P; 8 bedsteads H Berger; lot old iron A Bradley & co; 10 doz brooms J S Dilworth & co; 2 cars blooms J W Porter; 5 bbls whisky Bierker & T; 5 do McCullough Jr & co; 50 do h wines Shipton & W; 1 car corn Hitchcock Mcc & co; 2 cars baled hay L G Graff & co; 250 pigs lead Davis C & co; 20 bbls whisky A Glockner; 15 do J Affelder & Bro; 10 do J J Speck & co; 25 do Marshall & Bro; 20 bags barley F Schild; 14 tubs butter 7 sks eggs Voigt M & co; 3 cars corn Hitchcock Mcc & co; 1 car hay G P Comsteck & co; 1 car hay and barley L G Graff & co; 1 car heading C Strott; 1 car ear corn A H Byrns.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car corn J Rose; 1 do L C Newson; 1 do L G Graff & co.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	13	J Moorhead m	4
Brown & Co m	1	Lewis O & P m b	14
Byers & Mcc m bar	4	Graff B & co m b	6
Graff B & Co o	18	[illegible]caughey & H m	23
Total			78

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Glass N & Co o	3	Lucy Furnace o	6
Isabella Furnace o	36	Rogers & B o	5
Total			50

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH..........JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar-Cured Hams, Dried Beef.
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 2 spring 86½c spot or seller February; 88c seller March; 89½c seller April; No 3 81½@82c; rejected 76¼c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 64⅝c spot; 64⅝c seller February; 65⅜c bid seller March; rejected 61½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 52½c bid spot or seller February; 52⅞c bid seller March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $18,50 spot; $18,65@18,67½ seller March; $18,90@18,95 seller April. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13,65@13,67½ spot; $13,82½@13,85 seller March; $13,82½ seller April. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 98c.

On call Board in the afternoon Wheat closed lower 86⅝c seller February; 89@89⅛c seller March. Corn and oats a shade easier. Pork sold at $18,42½ seller February; $18,75 seller March. Lard: $12,90 seller March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Flour quiet; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3,80@4,10; common to good $4,65@4,75; good to choice $4,80@5,20; white wheat extra $5,25@5,80; extra Ohio $4,65@6,30; St. Louis $4,75@8,00. Rye flour steady at $4,25@4,55. Corn meal dull at $4,25@4,50. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts 29,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1,15@1,19; No 3 do $1,04@1,05; No 2 Northwest $1,06@1,09. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley dull. Malt heavy. Corn heavy; receipts 137,000 bush; new mixed western 83@84c; new white 83@84c. Oats dull; receipts 10,000 bush; mixed western 66@68½c; white 67@70c, Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet, unchanged. Sugar very dull; fair to good 7⅝@7⅞c; prime 8c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm. Rosin quiet. Eggs steady at 26½@30c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 52@65c; pulled 30@50c; unwashed 16@37c; Texas 20@36c. Turpentine quiet. Petroleum firmer; refined 14c; crude 7¼@7½c. Pork firmer; new $19,62½@19,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear 10½@10¾c; short clear 10⅝c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14@14¼c. Butter heavy; western 16@26c. Cheese steady and in moderate demand; 10@16c. Clover seed in fair demand; western 11@11½c. Whisky lower at 93½@94c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,08@1,12. Corn dull at 66½@67c. Oats steady at 59@62c. Rye quiet at $1,09. Barley dull and nominal. Cotton firm at 14¾c. Oils unchanged. Eggs quiet at 25c. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese firm at 15@16c. Pork steady at $19. Lard firm; steam 14¼@14¾c spot; kettle 14¾@14½c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; held higher at 7, 9¾, 9¾@10c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 8, 10½, 10⅝, 11@11⅛c. Green meats held higher at 6½, 9¼, 9⅝@9⅝c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Petroleum: refined 12⅝c; crude 9⅝c. Clover seed 11½c. Flour dull at $5,25@6. Wheat quiet; red winter $1,15@1,20; white $1,28@1,34. Rye 91@92c. Corn quiet; yellow 76@77c; mixed western 77@78c. Oats dull; white 65c; mixed 62c. Provisions firm. Pork $19,50@20,50. Whisky quiet at 96c. Butter: western extras 28@30c; western firsts 24@27c; western rolls 24@26c. Cheese firm; fancy New York 16⅞c. Eggs firm; western 30@32c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; prime red $1,13@1,18; others unchanged. Oats firm; western white 67@68c; western mixed 65@66c. Rye quiet at 95c@$1. Provisions steady. Pork firm at $20. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear rib 10@10½c. Bacon steady at 8½, 11¼@11½c; hams 14@15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominally 95½@96c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 4.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat a shade higher; No 2 white Wabash $1,16; No 1 white Michigan $1,10½; extra do $1,15½; amber $1,08; seller April $1,12½; No 2 red $1, 6 @1.07; No 1 amber Illinois $1,16. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 68¼c; seller March 69¾c; seller May 73¾c; low mixed 67½c; seller May 73¼c. Oats dull; No 1 55¼c; Michigan 56½@56¾c; white 58c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 4.—Sugar 23@24s No 12 d. s. spot; 23s 6d afloat.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 7⅞d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 9,800 American. Lard 63s 6d. Pork 80s. Shoulders 34s 6d. Hams: l. c. 52s. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 36s 3d@36 9d.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Petroleum 23f.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—Cotton firmer at 14¾c. Flour, Wheat and Rye unchanged. Corn firm at 68@70c. Oats firm at 62@64c. Pork quiet at $19,50. Bacon quiet at 8¼, 10⅝@11⅛c. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Bulk meats firm at 7, 9⅝, 10@10¾c. Lard quiet at 13¾, 14@15¼c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—Cotton firm at 13¾@13⅞c. Flour quiet at $4,60@6,00. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats active at 72½c. Lard 14½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; sides 11¾@12c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¼@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky firm at 98c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 4.—Flour in fair demand; western superfine $4@4,50; common to extra $4,25@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5,25@625; white wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6,50@6,37½; St. Louis $5,75@8. Corn quiet; mixed and white 85@87½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee 92½c; No 2 87⅝c. Oats scarce and higher; No 2 52c. Corn in fair demand; new in store 60½. Rye nominally firm; No 1 95½c. Barley quiet and firm; No 2 in store $1,09.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—Cotton, Flour, Barley and Rye unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,06. Corn firm at 64@65c. Oats firmer at 56@56½c. Whisky lower at 94c. Pork higher at $18,95. Dry salt meats firm; 6¾, 9¾@10c. Bacon firmer; 8, 10¾, 11@11½c. Lard held higher; 13¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Cotton firm; middling 16⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; 88c. Oats firm and held at 70c. Lard active at 14@15c. Bulk meats firm at 7½, 7¾, 10½, 10¾@10⅞c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 4.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white in car lots 10c; Ohio State test 11c; small lots 1@2c higher.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 4.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,20; extra white Michigan $1,37. Corn quiet at 88c. Barley held at $1,45 for prime Canada.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Coffee dull and easier; ordinary to prime 18¼@20¼c. All others unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 4.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra $1,12¼; No 1 $1,09½@1,10. Corn quiet at 69c. Oats dull at 56¼@57c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 4.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Beeves: receipts 760 head, making 2,680 for the three days, against 3,070 the same time last week; good cattle scarce and firm, with an upward tendency; inferior and common dragged, but all sold at ¼c advance on Monday's prices, exclusive of a mixed bunch of very poor natives and Cherokee cattle, which sold at 8¼c; the range was 9@13c, and medium steers 6¾@6⅞ cwt at 10¾@11½c. Sheep: receipts 4,060 head, making 9,230 for three days, against 9,890 the same time last week; the market has ruled dull and weak for several days, but the feeling was a trifle better to-day, and a fair business was transacted at 5¼@7½c for common to extra lots; fair to good sheep ranged at 6¼@6⅞c. Swine: receipts 2,170 head, making 9,740 for three days, against 16,100 the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed closed firm at 8⅝@9c for city; 8@8½c for western.

CHICAGO, February 4.—Cattle: receipts 2,050 head: market fairly active and firm; common to good shipping $4,50@5,50; butchers $3@4,25; one bunch of extra steers sold at $7,30; shipments 3,500 head. Hogs: receipts 18,000 head; market weak and unsettled for common grades; others firm, and 5@10c higher; good to extra $6,75@7,35; a few fancy sold at $7,40@7,50; common shippers $6@6,35; shipments 2,000. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; market dull and nominally quoted at $3,50@6. Dressed hogs: receipts 1,350; market very quiet and prices nearly nominal; light $7,45@7,50; heavy $7,80@8,00.

BUFFALO, February 4.—Cattle: receipts 850 head; total for the week 6,222; market slow at yesterday's prices, but 10 cars remaining unsold; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs; receipts 860 head; total for the week 19,600; market slow at yesterday's quotations. Hogs: receipts 1,100 head; total for the week 10,200; market dull for want of good stock; good hogs find ready sale; stillers averaging 215 lbs sold at $6,85; corn-fed averaging 220 lbs at $7,10; good Yorkers would bring $7@7,15.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—Hogs active; Yorkers 6@6¼c; packing 6½@7¼c. Cattle firmer; choice native steers $6,15; fair to good 5@5½c; common 4¼@4½c.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—Hogs firm; rang $6,35@7,50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cotton steady; 15⅛@15⅜c; futures closed strong; sales of 26,100 bales: February 15 21-32@15 11-16c; March 15 25-32c; April 16 5-32c; May 16 7-16@16 15-32c; June 16¾c; July 17; August 17 3-16c; September 16¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Cotton: demand fair; sales of 4,700 bales; the movement was checked by the unfavorable assortment offering and the stringent pretensions of factors; previous prices were fully maintained; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13⅞@14⅛c; low middling to strict low middling 14⅜@14⅝c; middling to strict middling 15@15⅛c; good middling to middling fair 15½@15⅝c; receipts 10,571 bales; exports to continent 11,525; coastwise 1,124; stock 277,428; unsold last evening 148,500; on shipboard 133,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The package movement in staple domestic cotton goods continues fairly active, and the supply of brown cottons, corset jeans and rolled jaccconets is unusually light in agents' hands, owing to short water at the mills. Medium fancy prints, shirtings and percales are in fair demand and firm. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and Kentucky jeans are in fair request. Hosiery is active. Linens and white goods are selling freely at auction at good prices.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL AND COKE.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eigth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1875.

Stations.	*Above low water—ft.*	*in.*	*Change—or ft.*	*in.*	*Dir'n of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Cairo, Ill.	25	8	†1	2	NW	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	21	7		—3	W	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	4	11		—3	W	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa.	5	1			SW	Clear.
Louisville	9	10		†4	SW	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	17	7	†1	7	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	39	6		—10	NW	Clear.
Pittsburgh	8	9	†2	9	W	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	18	2			NE	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	5			—3	W	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	14		†2		N	Clear.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was eight feet nine inches and about stationary; it would no doubt fall rapidly during the night. Had it not been for the sudden and very decided change in the weather which checked up the small streams, there would no doubt have been 11 or 12 feet to-day. The Monongahela was again putting out considerable new made ice last evening—another day's freezing like that of yesterday would make the ice so formidable as to virtually suspend navigation.

THE Mollie Ebert will add 160 tons of iron at Ironton.

THE Nail City sold her ore to the Iron and Steel Co. at Ironton.

THE towboat John Gilmore passed Wheeling for this port on Wednesday.

THE Coal Valley started up from Cincinnati on Tuesday with 8 empty barges.

THE Exchange, Capt. Sam Shuman, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati to-day.

THE Monongahela river packets were obliged to tie up yesterday again in consequence of the ice.

SIDNEY AUSTIN bought the steamer Danville at Little Rock last week for $330. The Marshal was the auctioneer.

MRS. MARY REES, mother of James Rees, the well-known engine builder, died on Wednesday in the 82d year of her age.

MR. HENRY SHAW has resigned the chief clerkship of the Memphis packet, Andy Baum, and proposes going into business on shore.

THE old wood yards along the upper Missouri are stocking up with fuel for the boats. In addition to the old yards, several new ones have been started.

PILOT WES. DAVIS, who has been sick at his home opposite Parkersburg for two weeks of typhoid fever, is now recovering, the fever having been broken.

NO NEWS from Washington yet in regard to the Upper Missouri Transportation Contract; however, it usually hangs fire at the department there for several weeks.

THE Mollie Ebert left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday with a good start, and had large engagements for iron at Ironton and other points. Pilots: Jas. Rowley and J. W. Batchelor.

THE I. N. Phillips, on Tuesday morning, passed Cincinnati light, bound for Nashville. She will take a tow of coal at the mouth of the Cumberland, and will bring back cedar posts for Pittsburgh.

THE weather continues very cold in the west, being considerably down below zero at many points yesterday, and the indications last evening were that it would be down below zero here before morning.

THE towboats Blue Lodge and Mary Ann arrived from Middleport, where they were laid up during the ice embargo. There are some other boats en route, but unless the weather moderates it is doubtful about their getting through.

THE Louisville *Courier*, of Wednesday, says:—The towboat Joe Walton arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, in search of barges that brooke loose and floated off in the ice from Cincinnati. She found all but one, and will return with them to-day.

YESTERDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The R. W. Skillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, is advertised to leave for Wheeling and Pittsburgh to-morrow, in place of the Andes. The Tigress No. 2 and Stella were preparing to start for Pittsburgh last evening, with tows. W. H. Hall goes pilot on the Stella.

THE Secretary of War has sent the House an estimate of Majors Comstock & Weitzel, of the corps of engineers, of the expense of deepening the navigable channel of rivers connecting Lakes Erie and Huron to admit the passage of vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water. The figure is nearly $4,000,000.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of 3d says: The funeral of Capt. W. A. Yore takes place at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Boatmen do not look for a resumption of navigation for two weeks yet. The Barge Line is sending to Cario for shipment south about sixty cars of freight daily, and the Carroll and Baker Lines are doing a fair business.

A NEW method of transporting lumber on the Mississippi is to be put in operation the coming season. It is announced that the Superintendent of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad has concluded negotiations at LaCrosse for forty barges, eight tugs and one steamboat, for the purpose of carrying lumber from that city to points on the river. The steamboat chartered is for the purpose of transferring over the Keokuk Rapids.

THE "St. Louis and Jefferson city Packet Company" stock will be owned entirely by citizens of Jefferson City, Hermann, and other points on the Lower Missouri. A charter has been applied for. The capital will be $20,000 or $25,000. The intention of the managers is to purchase a fast side or sternwheel steamer of small capacity, with full cabin accommodations, capable of making two trips per week the distance between St. Louis and Jefferson City by river being one hundred and fifty-six miles. Captain Heckman, we understand, will command the steamer.

THE Arkansas items are as follows: The Fannie Tatum left Little Rock for Fort Smith at noon Saturday. Kittie Hegler was expected at the same time at the Rock, from Trustee Bend, where she was aground for several weeks with a full cargo of cotton, furs, hides, etc. She is bound to Cincinnati. The boat's company have all enjoyed themselves greatly, especially in deer hunting, duck hunting, fishing, etc. They have also been highly entertained attending parties in the surrounding neighborhood. The Utah has probably run up to Fort Smith for a full cargo of cotton.

[For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, Feb. 5—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
SAM SHUMAN..........Master
WM. HARBISON..........Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Will receipt through to all points south and west
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phoenix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Flour! Flour!
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

PETER KEIL..........JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.
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JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, CARBON OIL, &c. Agents for Dr. NEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS. 46 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de8:k18

20 TONS MIDDLINGS,
3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,
4 cars ear Corn,
For sale by
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349 Liberty St., office up stairs

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PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator
Please apply
MAX SCHAMBERG
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
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General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. au22:l36

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OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
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Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

City Deposit Bank & Trust Co.,
Corner of Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
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LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
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A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Stockholders Individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
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Wm. Anderson, Thompson Gilleland,
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H. Hunneshagen.
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Commercial Banking Company,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Third Ave.,
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CAPITAL . . . . . . $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
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DIRECTORS.
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L. Osgood, John O. Phillips,
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Wm. France, R. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neil,
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents

Hart, Caughey & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
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(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.)
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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INCORPORATED 1866.
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Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

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BANKERS,
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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE,
AND THE
Renting of Safes,
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS
BUILDING AND OFFICE,
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office Hours—From 8 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M.
President..........HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President..........EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer..........WM. LITTLE.

CAR WORKS.

J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.
PITTSBURGH CAR WORKS,
Manufacturers of
RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,
Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.
Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.
OFFICE:
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Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R.
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W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.
HARRISBURG
Car Manufacturing Company,
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MANUFACTURE
Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,
MINE AND HAND CARS,
Also, Car Wheels, Car, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings of all kinds, for Car, Bridge or other purposes.
Repairing of all kinds promptly done. au12

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CAR WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Boilers and Tanks,
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C. WHITMORE...T. H. LANE....CHAS. F. NEALE.
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Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
SIGN OF THE ANVIL.
No. 50 Wood Street,
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Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
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Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe10:h41

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ROLLS!
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
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FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
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Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 & 42 Penn Av.,
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Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to Robinson, Minis & Millers)
Washington Works
Founders and Machinists,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Best and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of every description, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agent for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:x52

NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.
WHEELING NAILS,
Nails of Every Variety,
Winslow's Patent Barb Nails,
Bar Sheet and Galvanized
Iron, Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 10 WOOD STREET,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh.

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufactures Steam Engines of all Classes, and General Machine Work; also, Castings made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS, CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

UNION BOILER
AND
Sheet Iron Works.
Schaal, Hoeveler & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL STILLS, TANKS,
Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans, etc.
Repairing promptly attended to.
WORKS — FACING THE A. V. R. R.,
Between 32d and 33d streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS,
BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensors,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges,
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE
Boiler Works.
JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,
SHEET IRON WORK, &C.
No. 61 Penn Avenue.

OILS, &c.

Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 267 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

IRON AND STEEL.

WILSON, WALKER & CO.,
UNION FORGE
AND
IRON MILL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Drawbars, Patent Drawbar Iron, Face and Follower Plates, Links, Pins, Hammered and Rolled Axles, and Railroad Car Forgings generally.
UNIVERSAL MILL PLATES,
ANGLES, SPLICE BARS,
Shafting, Merchant Bar, &c
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

ROOFS.
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES
Manufacturers of
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT
IRON DOME HEAD,
Kitchen Range Boiler,
EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.
Sheet and Plate Iron Work,
AND COPPER PIPES.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO
Manufacturers of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard. Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

FORT PITT
Iron and Steel Works
REESE, GRAFF & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron and Steel
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
At the Works, Thirty-second Street,
Near Penn. PITTSBURGH, PA.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Best Common, Refined and Charcoal
IRON.
BOILER, PLATE and SHEET IRON.
Office and Works, SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ISABELLA FURNACES.
Isabella Furnace Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Foundry and Forge Pig Iron,
ETNA, PA.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield
Manufacturers of
SHEET IRON
Of every Description. Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my30:r84

PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS.
JAS. B. YOUNG & CO.,
PATENT SEMI-STEEL AND CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS, Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions, Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R.,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH
TAR CHEMICAL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid, Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, up stairs.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St......Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m55

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL!
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
OFFICE: NO. 326 LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29th, 1874, trains leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p.m., Philadelphia 7:30 p.m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a.m. arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 3:3 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:21 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.
FAST LINE daily, at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a. m., Philadelphia 8:05 a. m., New York 11:15 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:07 a. m.
WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:51, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m., Sunday 12:51 p. m.
BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06, a. m., 5:01 and 9:21 p. m. Sunday 9:21 p. m.
WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:16 p. m.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time:
Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday..........1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday 6:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........7:41 a. m.
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily..........8:21 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:31, 8:21 a. m. and 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 9:41 a. m.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, time.
MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler 6:36 a.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler..........2:11 p. m
FREEPORT ACCOM.. 9:16 a. m. and 4:46 p.m.
On Sunday, 12:51 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM., 11:21 a. m., 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER, 3:21 p. m.
Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time:
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:21 a.m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:46 p.m
Freeport Accommodation 8:16 a. m. and 1:41 p. m.
On Sunday 9:51 a. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23d, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Accom.	6:40am	Hulton Ac	6:30am
Buffalo Ex.	7:25am	Night Express	7:00am
Kittanning Ac.	11:30am	Soda Works Ac	8:30am
Hulton Ac	2:00pm	Kittanning Ac.	10:00am
Titusville Ex	2:40pm	Hulton Ac	1:30pm
Kittanning Ac	4:30pm	Titusville Ex	3:25pm
Soda Works Ac	5:35pm	Kittanning Ac	5:40pm
Night Ex	8:55pm	Pitts. Express	9:25pm
Hulton Ac	11:00pm	Hulton Ac	7:20pm

Buffalo and Night Express trains make direct connections for Buffalo.
Trains daily except Sunday.
Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points on the P. & E. R. R.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.
Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.
Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 15th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	Atlantic Ex	2:33am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Cl.&Wh'gMail	6:53am	Chicago Ex	12:28pm
Erie&Asht.Ex	7:53am	Erie&Ash.Ex	2:43pm
Chicago Ex	9:53am	Chicago Mail	3:43pm
Cl.&Wh'g Ex	1:53pm	Cleveland Ex	3:53pm
Pacific Ex	2:13pm	Ch.& St.L. Ex	7:58pm
Wellsville Ex	4:28pm	Cl.&Wh'g Ex	7:33pm
Erie & WarEx	4:38pm	Erie & Ash. Ex	11:28pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc	8:38am	Leetsdale Ac	6:53am
Leetsdale Ac	10:28am	Leetsdale Ac	7:43am
Leetsdale Ac	12:08pm	Beaver FallsAc	8:18am
Sharps.&As.Ac	1:13pm	Enon Accom	8:48am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Sharps.&As.Ac	9:53am
Leetsdale Ac	5:13pm	Leetsdale Ac	12:53pm
Beaver FallsAc	6:23pm	Beaver FallsAc	2:13pm
Leetsdale Ac	8:28pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:28pm
Leetsdale Ac	10:58pm	Leetsdale Ac	6:38pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")—On and after SUNDAY, January 24th, 1875, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac	6:30am	McKeesport Ac	6:45am
Through Mail	8:00am	McKeesport Ac	7:35am
Mixed Way	9:30am	W. Newton Ac	8:25am
McKeesport Ac	11:00am	Through Ex	10:40am
McKeesport Ac	3:15pm	Uniontown Ac	9:55am
Uniontown Ac	3:45pm	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:20pm	McKeesport Ac	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:15pm	McKeesport Ac	6:10pm
McKeesport Ac	6:20pm	Uniontown Ac	5:40pm
Through Ex	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	8:40pm
W. NewtonCh'T	12:45pm	W. NewtonCh'T	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East. General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
SAMUEL C. HOUGH, General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:10am	Homestead Ac	7:50am
MonongahelaAc	11:15am	Through Mail	8:30am
Fast Line	3:55pm	Fast Line	10:40am
Homestead Ac	6:15pm	Pittsburgh Ac	6:05pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:02 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.
The Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:15 p. m. on Saturday.
Packets to and from Brownsville make close connection with fast trains to and from Pittsburgh, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 a. m., connecting with Express, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 a. m. Returning, Monongahela Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 11:15 a. m. connects with Packet, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 p. m.
Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.
JOHN M. BYERS, General Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Pan Handle Route.)
On and after SUNDAY, December 27, 1874, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03am	McDonald's Ac	7:13am
Columbus Mail	7:13am	Washington Ac	8:23am
WashingtonAc	8:53am	SteubenvilleAc	9:23am
Pacific Express	8:03am	Cincinnati Ex	7:39am
McDonald's Ac	12:14pm	McDonald's Ac	5:43pm
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13pm	WashingtonAc	3:13pm
SteubenvilleAc	3:28pm	Columbus Mail	12:33pm
WashingtonAc	4:58pm	Fast Line	7:28pm
Mansfield Ac	6:13pm	Southern Ex	2:33am
McDonald's Ac	10:58pm	Mansfield Ac	7:40pm
Sunday Church	12:48pm	Sunday Church	10:03am

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jorden and Davieson
beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.---OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. je27

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. se14:g58-d&8

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address
DR. WHITTIER,
d&8 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oc13-h80

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja4:121-d&S

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, the leading pape of the city, is delivered by Carriers and Agents to subscribers at 15 *cents per week*. As a COMMERCIAL paper, the GAZETTE is recognized by our MERCHANTS as *the only reliable and correct one published in the city*. Its MARKET REPORTS are always full, and are taken as the STANDARD by both buyers and sellers. Its LIVE STOCK REPORTS are complete in all respects. It contains daily a large amount of RIVER NEWS, and all river men, to be thoroughly posted, must read the GAZETTE.

Family Paper.

It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter unfit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News, from all parts of the United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

It will give you *more live, fresh and newsy reading* than any other Pittsburgh paper. Subscribe for it, and try it.

How to Get It.

Leave your order at the GAZETTE Counting Room, or with the Carrier who supplies the district you live in. Our Agents can be found in any town and village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, and those wanting the GAZETTE in any of these places, can give their order to the Agent who will supply them.

On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

Third Ward Suggestion Meeting.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward, to suggest candidates for the nomination for ward offices and Councils, will be held this evening in the Grant street school house.

The Connellsville Railroad.

In our issue of yesterday, a statement was made to the effect that a bridge on the above railroad had given way at Turtle creek, thereby delaying trains, and stopping travel. We have been informed by General Passenger Agent Hough that such is not the case, but that the bridge referred to is only on a switch, which the company has not used for fifteen years, and that it has no connection with the main line whatever.

How to Work It.

It seems that there is a large number of persons in Allegheny who either do not understand the workings of the fire-alarm telegraph, or are very thoughtless in striking alarms. Persons in sounding an alarm should wait about half a minute and listen if the little gong in the box is ringing. If it is, the alarm has been sounded, and the door should be closed. If the gong is not ringing then the slide should be immediately pulled down once and then let go, and the door closed. Never pull down the slide if the gong is already ringing as that will only delay the arrival of the department and give the fire time to gain headway. The manner of sounding an alarm in Allegheny differs considerably from this city.

The Taxpayers' Union.

A regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Union was held yesterday afternoon. Only six members were present, and an equal number of reporters, also two visitors. Mr. Kelly was called to the chair and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. Norton, which was followed by the reading of a document declaring the intentions of the Union. Both were approved.

In view of the small attendance Mr. Ward offered a resolution that the Union adjourn to await the decision of the Court in the matter of the application for a writ of *quo warranto* requiring Mayor McCarthy to show by what authority he holds the position he now occupies. The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Ward Nominations.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth ward have suggested the following candidates for ward offices: Select Council—George Euwart, C. P. Duff, E. P. Jones. Common Council—Charles Powers, T. P. Dickson. Alderman—W. H. Harrison, Thos. Breen, James Herron, W. J. Graham. School Directors—Charles Dickey, Joseph Vogel, James Harrison, W. S. McCutcheon. Assessor—R. Rider. Constable—G. Evans, John Beck.

The Democrats of the sixth ward have suggested the following names to be voted for at the primary election: Select council, J. M. Kennedy; Common council, Otto Helmold; Thos. J. Farle; School directors C. Hinesman; John McGlaughlin; Alderman, Sam. B. Patterson; Jas. J. Larkin; Constable, Andrew Flinn; Assessor, T. J. McGrath; Election assessors, First precinct, John B. Larkin; Second precinct, Daniel Karty; Third precinct, August Volmer; Fourth precinct, Patrick McQuilin; Inspectors, First precinct P. Tomer; Second precinct, Christian Seitzs; Third precinct, John Freyfogle; Fourth precinct, James Jetty. Judge of elections—First precinct, John Nolan; Second precinct, Wm. Clure, Third precinct, Charles McGlaughlin; Fourth precinct, James Stevenson. Finance Committee—James Larkin, R. W. Pear, Charles McGlaughlin. Delegates to city convention—First precinct, John B. Larkin; Second precinct, James B. Merideth; Third precinct, B. A. McGinty; Fourth precinct, Patrick McQuillin.

ALL ABOUT A VACANCY.

An Opinion of the City Attorney Adjourns the Water Committee—Common Council Members Must Preponderate.

The transaction of any business by the Water Committee last night was prevented by a rather unexpected opinion from the City Attorney. The committee met at the usual hour, Mr. R. B. Brown in the chair. The pay rolls were taken up and the items checked off, but before any action was taken, the Chairman submitted the following.

R. B. Brown, Esq., Chairman of the Water Committee:

Dear Sir: The twelfth section of the act of April 1, 1868, provides that the Presidents of Councils shall appoint all standing and special committees. And it also provides "that in all committees the Common Council shall preponderate in numbers and have a majority of at least one." A compliance with the latter provision is imperative in order that the proceedings of the committee shall be of any legal or binding force. Yours Respectfully,

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

By the resignation of Mr. Robbins of the Thirty-first ward, who was appointed on the Water Committee from Common Council, the Committee was left with ten members from each branch. After the reading of the paper Mr. Brown said he could not see how any business could be transacted, as the Committee was not legally constituted and he suggested that it adjourn until the vacancy was filled.

Mr. Mitchell objected to adjournment, and said that with proper respect for the opinion of the Solicitor, he considered it all moonshine. He stated that vacancies frequently occurred on the Committee last year, and that they did not interfere with the transaction of its duties.

Dr. Gross thought a vacancy occurring after a committee had been legally appointed, should not be considered of any more moment than a vacancy caused by the temporary absence of a member, but he advised adjournment out of deference to the opinion of the Solicitor, and until the vacancy could be filled.

Mr. Mitchell moved to proceed to the transaction of business, but the Chairman said he could not entertain it in view of the opinion rendered.

Mr. Fox said he would not sign the pay roll until the committee contained the legal number of members.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Hunter, the Committee adjourned until next Tuesday evening, but it was evident that some of the members were willing to go ahead and pay no attention to the views of the legal advisor. The point presented by the City Attorney caused no little excitement, and after adjournment the committeemen lounged around a while discussing it, some in favor and others opposing.

YOUNG MENS' HOME.

Annual Meeting—The Choice of Officers for 1875—The Financial Condition of the Enterprise.

The eighth annual meeting of the Board of managers of the Young Mens' Home was held at the Home, Duquesne Way, on Tuesday last, President Wm. Thaw, Esq., in the chair. After the usual preliminary exercises Thos. H. Rabe, Chairman of the Committee to revise the Constitution, submitted the same as revised, which was, after discussion and slight alteration, adopted.

An election was then gone into for officers and managers, with the following result:

President—Hon F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—T. H. Rabe.
Secretary—Jas. Laughlin, Jr.
Treasurer—Thompson Bell.
Executive Committee—Thos. H. Rabe, chairman; Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Geo. Porter, Frank Woods, J. A. Caughey.
Chaplain and Superintendent—Rev. Warner Long.

Directors—For one year—John G. Holmes, Frank Woods, Arthur Bell, Chas. J. Clarke, Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Felix R. Brunot. For two years—J. A. Caughey, W. Vankirk, Geo. Porter, T. J. Gillespie, R. C. Miller. For three years—J. P. Hanna, T. H. Rabe, F. H. Lane, Thompson Bell, John B. Jackson, J. H. Lippincott.

Those who are not familiar with this institution, will probably be surprised to know of the value of the property and the amount of charitable work done by the Home. To such we present the following extracts from our last report:

The building is a four story brick, with basement. The building is 40 feet front, and extends back 170 feet, containing 80 bed rooms, 1 large office, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, a spacious chapel, and a large depart for the destitute. The hotel department can accommodate 100 lodgers with good sleeping facilities, and the Destitute Department can lodge 300 persons.

The entire building is heated by steam, and every part of it is well supplied with water, bath rooms, water closets and gas light.

The property is valued at about $75,000 00 Number of meals furnished last year, 67,388. Number of lodgings, 56,523. Signed temperance pledge, 2,502. Besides this, religious meetings are held every evening and three times on Sabbath.

There is now a floating debt of about $3,500 which the managers are anxious to have paid, and for which purpose an effort will be made in a short time, and it is hoped that those having means will respond liberally. With this debt removed the Home would be almost self-sustaining from the profits of the hotel department.

THE PIPE LINE DIFFICULTY.

The Columbia Conduit Army Arrested—The Preliminary Hearing Before Judge Sterrett—The Leaders Held to Bail—The Balance Released on Their Own Recognisance—An Exciting Scene.

Since the time that the Columbia Conduit Company seized the grounds at Powers Run last Monday morning, (which has been in dispute between that organization and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) and relaid the pipe line which had been taken up, there has been a secret influence at work which did not develop its-self until Wednesday afternoon. Shortly after the adjournment of the Common Pleas Court on that day, Mr. John Hampton, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company appeared before Judge Sterrett and made an information against a number of the Conduit army who held possession of the Powers Run district.

The information set forth that there were about one hundred and twenty-five men who had made a descent upon seven guards of the railroad company on Monday morning, who were in charge of the field, and that they had driven them away and relaid the pipes; that since that time the men had acted in a riotous manner, and had been fighting among themselves, and had committed acts to the terror of the neighborhood. The allegations made, pointed to E. Gordon and S. Galloway as agents of the Pipe Line Company, who had aided in raising the force and taken it to Powers Run, and that the other parties implicated had acted under orders and instructions of these men. The information also set forth that Mr. Wilson had informed deponent that he had been sent by the Conduit Company to Power's Run to do the unlawful act complained of.

After reading the document Judge Sterrett issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties, which was placed in the hands of Constable Clement Kreuter.

THE WARRANT.

This instrument set forth that whereas complaint had been made before Judge Sterrett, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, in the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Allegheny, and ex-officio a Justice of the Peace as to criminal matters within said district, upon the oath of Antes Snyder, that on the first day of February, A. D., 1874, Robert Wilson et al., did riotously assemble together at Power's Run Station, on the West Penn Railroad, armed with pick handles and wearing red flannel badges, to distinguish them, then and there did with great force and violence, with tumult and to the terror of the people in the neighborhood, and with a loud noise and to the great disturbance of the public peace, enter into the property of the West Penn Railroad near the said station, and in a riotous, disorderly and turbulent manner, unlawfully take possession thereof, and aid and abet each other in said riotous acts, and were then and there, and during the whole of the said first day of February, guilty of riot and disturbance of the public peace, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the document issued was to command the officer executing it to apprehend the said Robert Wilson, J. Galloway, E. Gordon, and the other persons, hereinbefore specially named and charged with riot, and bring them before His Honor, Judge Sterrett, ex-officio Justice of the Peace as aforesaid in the court room No. 1 of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, in the Court House of Allegheny county, in the city of Pittsburgh, to answer unto said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Armed with the above Officer Kreuter deputized the following officers to assist him in making the arrests: Coulson, Snyder, Huffmyer, Barclay, Hyer, Speedy, Carrigan, Eckoff, Kane, O'Donnell, Mercer, and one other, whose name was not learned, making thirteen in all.

PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE.

A special train with two passenger coaches was placed at the disposal of the officers at the Allegheny depot, on the West Penn railroad, at half-past seven o'clock, yesterday morning, and half an hour thereafter they found themselves cosily seated in the cars, and about nine o'clock they were landed at the scene of encounter. The Conduit army were enjoying themselves by surrounding two large fires, evidently trying to keep themselves from being frost bitten by the severe cold wind which was blowing when the officers disembarked from the train, being dressed in citizens clothes, and made an advance toward the Conduit men. They did not dream that their mission was to place them under arrest. Constable Kreuter, however, instructed his force to surround the party, after which he calmly took from his pocket the warrant which was read aloud so that all could hear it. When some of them learned that they were about to be arrested they manifested a desire to flee from the spot, and some few did make their escape. The remainder did not surrender until they had talked the matter over for a while, and one Murray, so the Constable stated yesterday, showed a spirit of unwillingness to be made a prisoner by jumping to one side of the road and calling upon the men to follow him, stating that the officers had no authority to make prisoners. Out side of this there was no inclination to insist and the entire band surrendered, stepped on board the train and were soon on the way to this city. When the train reached Allegheny it was switched off on the Fort Wayne track and was subsequently run across the bridge to the Union Depot. On their arrival at this point there was no little excitement and on getting off the train they were surrounded by a large crowd.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The men were soon got into ranks and marched up in a body, along Grant street to the Court house. On reaching this point the excitement had almost reached fever heat, and did not subside as they marched into the Common Pleas Court room, No. 1. Judge Sterrett was absent when they first made their appearance, but in a short time, came in and took his seat on the bench. The first thing that was done was to call on Constable Kreuter to read the names in the warrant, and this being done, it was found that but few persons named in that instrument were present. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the names of all the defendants, but after a short time this part of the programme was completed.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

In looking over the number of men under arrest, it was easy to see that most of them were of Irish descent. They wore a fatigued appearance and looked as though they had been without sleep for some time. The red flannel badge graced a number of button-holes, which had been mentioned in the warrant. After arranging all the preliminaries, it was found that between forty and fifty men had been captured and brought before the bar to answer to the charges which had been preferred against them. Mr. Woods asked Judge Sterrett by what authority the men had been arrested when His Honor referred him to the new Constitution, which provides that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall be Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and also Justices of the Peace as to Criminal matters. His Honor said that when his attention was first called to this matter, he felt disposed to decline to entertain it, but upon looking up the matter, he found that he could not decline.

THE PRISONERS IDENTIFIED.

After administering the oath to officer Kreuter the prisoners were called up, one by one, by Mr. Hampton, counsel for the railroad company, and identified. William St. Clair, the first man called, was a large strong specimen, wrapped in a huge overcoat, in one button hole of which was tied the symbolic red flannel strip. Officer Kreuter said he found the prisoner with the rest of the party, nearly all of whom were armed with pick handles. Following this man were Alexander Duff, Frank Palmer, Martin Fix and Michael Murray. The latter, the officer testified, said at first that he was boss or foreman, and then denied it; he also encouraged the men to resist. John Stern stood up. He had no badge, and witness could not tell whether he had on a badge when arrested or not. Jacob Bauer and John Henn were next called. The latter, the witness said, had been pointed out to him as one of the rioters. Nicholas Reddinger who had no badge; William E. Moise, the witness said, was found on the ground. The list was continued as follows: Jacob Close—who grew very loud when asked by Mr. Hampton for his first name—John Dressell, Ed. Clawson, Samuel Kuhn, Wm. T. Watt, Gordon Hulings, Samuel Bayne, Byron Smith, Charles Keil, George Deerstein, Hunter R. Steger, Tim Murphy, Manasus Sheridan, Wm. Reese (who counseled the men to submit to arrest and behave themselves), George Smith, (with no badge), Elmer Gould and Emil Smith, the latter with two badges.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

Anter Snyder, an engineer of the West Penn railroad, was called to the witness stand, and testified that he went to Powers' Run about three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and that he found about one hundred and twenty men on the grounds at that time, wearing badges. He said he asked Mr. Wilson, the foreman, if he would give up possession, and he replied, "Not until I hear from Pittsburgh." He said he tried to get communication with this city, but failed.

Mr. W. F. Corson, a division boss, next took the stand and said that he was at Powers' Run on Saturday, and remained there up to Monday morning; that about six o'clock on that morning, a party of twelve men made their appearance on the grounds with a lot of iron pipe in their possession, which they proceeded to unload, and place in the run. He said he gave the railroad men orders to carry it out as these men were tresspassing on the company's ground, and that he pipes were carried out but were soon after placed in position by the Conduit men. Shortly afterward another company of about thirty men came up, and acted as reinforcements to those who were already present, and these, he said were armed with pick-handles, and some of them threatened to use violence if any of the railroad men offered any farther interference. He said further that reinforcements continued to arrive until a force of about one hundred men had taken possession. The witness farther testified that the railroad men were crowded out and the pipes connected, after which three shanties were erected and fires built. A large number of witnesses were called, who corroborated, in the main, the testimony as hereinbefore given. As some of the party who were under arrest, did not appear to have been engaged in the matter, they were discharged.

BAIL REQUIRED.

The leaders in the affair were required to give the heaviest bail for their appearance to answer to the charge in Court. At first Judge Sterrett was inclined to place the amount of the bond of each one at $1,000, but subsequently he reconsidered his decision and stated that those who had taken the chief part in the affair would be required to give bonds with proper bondsmen. The following men gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each, Dr. Hostetter going on their bonds: Robert Wilson, J. Galloway E. Gordon and Michael Murray. The same party went on a bond of $500 for Winter R. Slager.

John Britting and Frank Palmer were released after Mr. William Robinson had become their surety in the amount of $300 each.

This completed, the next question was to determine what was to be done with the balance, who, it appeared, had only acted under the instructions of their superior officers. The number before the Court was large, and to commit them was no small task. So after due deliberation it was decided by Judge Sterrett to release them on their own recognizance. The following affixed their autographs to bonds of $300: William Sinclair, Henry Pfeifert, Samuel Spyers, Peter Snyder, Alexander Duff, Jno. Stearn, Jacob Bower, Nicholas Rittenger, August Buckley, W. E. Myers, Jacob Closs, John Dressell, Edward Clawson, W. T. Watt, George Denstin, Hunter R. Slager, William Reese, Elmer Gould, Emmil Smith.

The following waived a hearing and were released upon their own recognizance by affixing their signatures to a $500 bond: R. Nicholson, W. Moore, Patrick Connelly, Alexander Gregg, Wm. Hulings, John Avery, H. H. McCrum, J. H. Jones, S. J. Boyd, M. C. Dulain.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

It is said that shortly after the arrest and departure of the Conduit men from Powers Run, that two trains met at the above point, one of them under the charge of Superintendent McCreighton. Shortly after the trains were stopped the men stepped off and proceeded to tear up the pipes, which was done in a few minutes. Superintendent McCreighton telegraphed to this city to know what was the matter, claiming to be in total ignorance of what had been transpiring and said the pipe line men had mysteriously disappeared; that his party had removed the pipe from under the track without any resistance, but that the oil was still flowing, he having notified the Conduit men to turn it off, but that on account of something being wrong in the telegraphic communication, it was found impossible to check the flow at that time, and consequently it was still going to waste.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Otto Hensel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having elected Wm. C. Borlan, of Pittsburgh, assignee, the same was approved.

William H. Porter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On application of the assignee, order made for the examination of the bankrupt before Register Harper on the 11th inst.

United States vs. the distilling and rectifying establishment owned by James S. Brown. On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed the property condemned as forfeited to the United States.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

In the case of William O'Malley vs. Thos. Gubbs, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff for $275.

Trial List for To-day.

Union Insurance Co. vs. Tindle.
Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Carr & McCallister vs. Dunberger.
Boschert vs. Hempfield.
Pollock vs. Meyer.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of Louis Shafer vs. Morningstar et al., reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Edward Whalley vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, John Routh, John Neff and Joseph Irwin; previously, reported. Verdict for plaintiff against John Routh and John Neff in the sum of $25, and for defendant as to Irwin, judgment of non suit having been previously entered as to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A motion was made for a new trial by John Routh and John Neff and reasons filed therefor.

Christina Langerheim and Gustave Langerheim for use of the former vs. Henry T. Price; an action to recover on an agreement. On trial. In this case it appears that a suit in divorce was pending in Court between the two plaintiffs, and that the husband, by order of the Court, provided a house in which his wife should live. About January 1st, 1874, the plaintiffs allege that after renting a house and furnishing it, the defendant Price offered $250 to gain possession of the property—$125 of which he was to pay on the delivery of the key and the balance at a subsequent date. It is admitted by the complainants that the $125 was paid in hand at the stated time, and this action is now brought to recover the balance alleged to be due. The allegations are denied by Price, who claims that no such an agreement was entered into.

Joseph Fisher vs. Philip Pfeifer; action on an account. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Trial list for To-day.

Patterson vs. Ben Franklin Ins. Co.
Patterson for use vs. Same.
Dauerty vs. Kelly.
Shaw et al. vs. Dallas et al.
Snowden & Kemp vs. Hill.
Hamilton Hall Co. vs. Holmes.
Earles vs. Kohen.
Fisher vs. Logan.
Roedelheim, Bing & Co. vs. Fecke.
Scott & Co. vs. Johnston's Ex'.
McKee vs. Jeffrey.
Chrisholm vs. Schrader.
Simmot vs. Mallin.
Gilltrop vs. Krouse.
Kennedy vs. Henry.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the cases of E. W. Miller and W. C. Howard, indicted for false pretenses, and the prosecutor, G. W. Nichols, was directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Holland, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. The defendant plead guilty and was directed to restore the property to the prosecutor, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Henry R. Bosler, John Brecht and Michael Brecht were acquitted of assault and battery and the prosecutor, John Reight was ordered to pay the costs.

Henry R. Bosler was acquitted of a second charge of assault and battery and the prosecutor, Jacob Closs was directed to pay the costs.

Catharine Knite was acquitted of a similar charge and the cost were equally divided between her and the prosecutor Annie Lynn.

The jury is out in the cases of the commonwealth vs. Francis Meyford indicted for selling liquor to habitual drunkards, minors &c.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Mary E. Stande,
John Conner,
Mary Hughes,
Frank Renn, (2)
Patrick McKeefrey,
James Lacey,
Henry Mess et al,
Frank Hohl,
John Andrews,
Louis Miller (8),
Patrick Stack, (2,)
Geo. Burr,
Adam Weber,
J. Robinson et al,
Thomas J. Snyder.
Catharine Heilberg.
James White et al.,
Flora DeHahn.
Eliza J. Bollot.
Chas. Dubold.

All surety cases and motions for new trials now pending will be disposed of Saturday morning.

ERECTING HOMES AND HOUSES.

The Number and Value of Buildings Put Up Last Year—Decrease from the Previous Year.

Yesterday morning Building Inspector Reed presented to Controller Snodgrass his fifth annual report showing the number and value of the buildings erected in the city during the year ending January 31, 1875. The number is about two hundred less than in the previous year.

Wards.	*Number of Buildings.*	*Value.*
First	4	$ 84,500
Second	8	83,100
Third	3	8,000
Fourth	7	23,700
Fifth	17	69,100
Sixth	38	72,900
Seventh	8	44,300
Eighth	22	68,700
Ninth	2	1,800
Tenth	2	2,600
Eleventh	54	150,500
Twelfth	15	40,800
Thirteenth	28	37,300
Fourteenth	45	219,900
Fifteenth	21	55,500
Sixteenth	52	117,300
Seventeenth	66	134,400
Eighteenth	22	76,000
Nineteenth	35	74,600
Twentieth	49	154,000
Twenty-first	36	70,900
Twenty-second	12	44,900
Twenty-third	22	54,100
Twenty-fourth	4	8,400
Twenty-fifth	33	92,300
Twenty-sixth	12	30,400
Twenty-seventh	12	23,700
Twenty-eighth	3	7,300
Twenty-ninth	5	46,300
Thirtieth	3	3,300
Thirty-first	12	16,200
Thirty-second	32	55,100
Thirty-third	2	4,000
Thirty-fourth	13	27,100
Thirty-fifth	5	4,500
Thirty-sixth	8	63,600
Thirty-seventh	30	36,600
Totals	775	$2,157,700

Of the above buildings 439 were bricks, and 301 frames; 35 were additions and alterations. During the year, eight buildings were condemned and taken down; six chimneys and eleven fire-walls were also condemned and repaired. The receipts of the office for the year were $3,124, which have been paid into the city treasury.

Shot in the Hand.

A young man named John Murphy, who is in the employ of George Kimberlin, the butcher, while removing some cartridges from a revolver, in Allegheny, yesterday morning, one of the cartridges was accidentally discharged, and the ball passed through his right hand. He called on Dr. Ure and had the wound, which was a severe one, dressed.

WEATHER STRIPS
At THOMPSON & Co.'s, 84 Wood street.

FAIR PLAY FOR SUNSET.

The Other Side of the Story—The Congressional Humorist Fails to Appreciate the Joke—Sammy vs. Beverly—A Statement from Capt. Herbert.

The pleasant little interview had between a representative of this paper and a member of the Library Lecture Committee with relation to the Hon. S. S. Cox's visit to Pittsburgh as a lecturer, seems to have stirred the zephyrs in certain quarters, and has called forth responses from the genial joker, from his friends, and from the Chairman of the Committee. In the spirit of fair play to the versatile and vivacious Sammy, we take pleasure in giving these responses, which will be found as interesting reading as was the article which called them forth. The first is from the affable Chairman, Captain Herbert, and is as follows:

WHAT CAPTAIN HERBERT SAYS.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you please favor us with space to make some explanations in regard to an article which appeared in your issue of Tuesday, with reference to our lecture engagement with Hon. S. S. Cox. The article referred to is racy and entertaining; and if the alleged facts were entirely correct, would be "a good joke." We have no doubt your reporter wrote as his information was received, but the party interviewed must certainly have misunderstood the views of the Lecture Committee, and instead given his own personal opinion, in which to say the least, he is entirely mistaken. The chairman of the Lecture Committee attends to the correspondence—including the engagements with lecturers, and the amount of fee to be paid for services. It required some effort to secure a promise from Mr. Cox to visit our city and lecture in our course, on account of his Congressional and other pressing engagements. His consent was only obtained after we had secured the kindly aid of "our mutual friend" Hon Wm. McClelland, of this city, who added his solicitations to ours. In answer to a letter, Mr. Cox replied, giving his subject and said, "pay me what is usually paid to others," which was our only contract. A member of our committee called on Mr. Cox after his arrival, to pay his respects, and, inopportunely,—and perhaps forgetting that it was not his province to do so,—introduced the "fee business." Mr. Cox modestly suggested that he "expected the highest fee paid"—valuing his services about as any other speaker or singer would do. Our committee-man with large liberality informed him of the exceptional highest price, instead of the usual fee, which, unfortunately for us, whether authorized or not, fixed the standard. We had a very fair audience, but not a crowded house, which by the way are unusually scarce these hard times. Your informant erred in regard to our Democratic friends, who we were glad to see turned out with full ranks, but "paid their way" like others. There was no distribution of "deadhead tickets," so far as we know. If such was the case, it was unauthorized and unnecessary, as we are aware of the fact that our Democratic citizens are as liberal in their support of our lecture course, as are those of the opposite party. There was no trouble whatever, in settling with Mr Cox for his services. The member of the committee, Mr. Robb intrusted with the duty, paid him $150, and agreed to pay his hotel expenses, with which settlement Mr. Cox expressed his entire satisfaction. When the hotel bill came to be paid a charge for railroad expenses of $12.50 was found to be included. This seemed a little odd, and occasioned some unpleasant private reflections and comments, but a subsequent investigation of the matter convinced us that Mr. Cox had not acted in any but an honorable manner in the transaction. During his visit here he favorably impressed us by his manner, which was that of a dignified and honorable gentleman. True we confess his lecture on "American Humor," in our opinion, did not add to his reputation for literary ability; nor give the satisfaction to his audience that they expected; nor that the gentleman is capable of giving; but crowded as he was with his public duties, it was an inopportune time to do himself justice on the Lyceum Boards. We regret exceedingly, therefore, the information you received which caused the publication of your article, which does so much injustice to the Hon. gentleman, and necessitates the taxing of your space in thus explaining the "behind-the-scenes" business of our committee.

WM. P. HERBERT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE VOICE OF A FRIEND.

The second epistle is from the facile pen of our friend Hon. Wm. McClelland, whose only failing is his Democratic tendency. He writes:

Capt. William P. Herbert, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I address you officially as Chairman of the Lecture Committee, Library Association. In Tuesday's issue of the GAZETTE was published an interview of a reporter of that paper with a member of your Committee, relative to Hon. S. S. Cox and his lecture on the 29th of December last. As you are aware Mr. Cox came to Pittsburgh mainly through my repeated solicitations, which last were induced by your Committee. To a sensitive and honorable gentleman, as I have always found Mr. Cox, the publication of the "interview" would, to say the least, be very annoying, the more so when it is remembered he left the bedside of a sick relative to come to Pittsburgh. Confident that the person interviewed would see to it that Mr. Cox should get a copy of the GAZETTE, I felt it to be my duty, as his friend, to send it to him myself, with such explanation as I could give. Yesterday I received from Mr. Cox, in answer, the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1875.

Wm. McClelland, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

When I went to Pittsburgh, it was at your kind urgency, thrice repeated. I had plenty of opportunities near home, and more remunerative. Please return all the money—*fare, hotel bill, and lecture fee.* My contract was for the highest paid to any. Others got more. Draw on me. * * The man who wrote the article forced himself on my courtesy.

S. S. COX.

Accordingly I desire to inform you that an order properly drawn by your committee for $167.50 will be duly honored by Mr. W. N. Riddle, cashier of Penn Bank.

A member of your committee, as you are aware, asked Mr. Cox at the Monongahela House, before going to Library Hall, how much he would charge the committee; Mr. Cox replied he supposed he should have as much as any other one, when your liberal Committee man said "we gave Mr. Dougherty $200." Answered in this way, Mr. Cox expected as much as we had given Mr. Dougherty. And I may add in this connection, it is understood some members of your Committee considered this a contract, and supposed Mr. Cox would demand $200, an agreed to "s nothing" about the item of "return expenses." As it was, Mr. Cox received $32.50 less than Mr. Dougherty. At the Union Depot Mr. Cox told me the committee had given him $150, paid his hotel bill and expenses back to New York. *He* did not, apparently, misunderstand what he was to get.

Allow me to add, that both here and afterward, in Washington, Mr. Cox spoke to me in the most kindly manner of all the members of your committee.

Yours, respectfully,
W. McCLELLAND.

In reference to this entertaining correspondence, as the fact is established by it that the statements made in the interview came from a member of the committee who apparently knew whereof he spoke, we desire merely to remark that these statements not only came through an official source, but express permission was given, without the slightest solicitation, to publish them, and the impression was left upon the mind of the writer that the Lecture Committee were not averse to having the alleged "trick" exposed.

It might be well also to correct Mr. Cox in the statement that "the man who wrote the article forced himself upon my courtesy." The party interviewed might or might not have troubled his Congressional high mightiness, but the man who put the article into shape never longed for the felicity of an acquaintance with a Congressional comedian, and hence never clasped hands, exchanged words, or stood in the august presence of the colossal "Sunset."

And now if the parties most interested in this grave matter—the Lecture Committee, Mr. Cox and Mr. Jones—would accept a kindly suggestion from one who wishes them well, they would at once endorse a Triparite agreement and forever hush to silence the whole business, and hand it to, say, Ben Butler as a "mutual friend."

CITY SURVEYS.

Action Yesterday on a Number of Matters.

The Survey Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Common Council chamber.

A petition for the change of location of Fairmount avenue, in the Twenty-first ward, was read and received.

A remonstrance against the grade and a petition for a change of grade, and the report of the sub-committee on the change of grade of Webster avenue were referred to a sub-committee.

Action was postponed on the following papers: Petitions for the vacation of Bayard street, and a part of Joncaire street, for a change of location of Edgerton avenue, for the establishment of the grade of Elizabeth avenue, and a resolution for a survey and preparation of plans for an approach to the Thirty-third street bridge.

An ordinance to vacate two unnamed streets in the Twenty-third ward was referred to the Engineer.

A petition relative to an unauthorized change of location of Hazlewood avenue was read, and the Clerk was ordered to prepare an ordinance locating Hazlewood avenue from the Monongahela river to the Four Mile Run road.

The pay roll, amounting to $656.75 for January, was approved.

A bill for the transportation of the Survey corps up to June 1st, 1874, amounting to $65.16, was read and the Clerk ordered to prepare a resolution for payment of the same.

It was ordered that the Engineer prepare and report to the committee at its next meeting the plan of the location of Spruce street, from Grandview avenue to Virginia street.

Adjourned.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright.

MWF

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

THE PIPE LINE BILL.

A Petition That is in Circulation Against It—The Arguments Used, and Their Fallacy.

There was sent to this office yesterday, by a member of a prominent oil refining firm in this city, a copy of a petition, which is in circulation, praying for the defeat of the Free Pipe Bill now before the Legislature. The petition, which thus far has received but few signatures, embodies some objections which are urged in some quarters against the bill, and therefore demands a brief word of reply. In order that it may be fairly understood, we will take it up *seriatim* and answer briefly in detail. The petition sets forth that:

The undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania respectfully pray your Honorable Bodies to pass no Pipe Law which would permit the construction of any Pipe Line for the transportation of Petroleum in Allegheny county. The following are our principal reasons:

1st. The present Pipe Laws afford all the authority required for any proper and legitimate enterprise.

That is a pretty sweeping reason. But is it true? It is a very positive assertion, but assertion is not proof. The best answer to it is that if it were true, why should there be any opposition to the proposed law? If there are laws in force now which give all the legal privileges to any pipe line corporation that might be organized, then why should there be such objection to the proposed law? It could certainly not give greater privileges than would be sanctioned by the courts; or if it did, these "extra" provisions would be inoperative. Hence the present law, if passed, could do no harm in any event.

2d. It is notorious that the application for the passage of the so-called general Pipe Law, is designed to cover ulterior objects, among which may be mentioned: the injury of present large interests held by citizens of the State; the transfer of the business of transporting Petroleum into the hands of persons, citizens of other States; the transfer of the business connected therewith from localities which would be thereby largely depopulated by such transfer, all to the great and irreparable injury of many communities in the producing region, and would transfer the carriage of the crude oil to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The objections in this reason are rather ambiguous, and the imagination of the reader is left to figure out what is meant. If by "the present large interests" is meant the railroad companies whose dividends might thus be reduced, the answer to this is that cheap transportation is what the people want, and there can be no delicate considerations of dividends to corporations, enter into the account. The second objection that it would transfer the business of "transporting petroleum into the hands of persons not citizens of the State" is just about as good an argument as though a shipper were to inquire as to the nationality of the managers of the corporations, by whom his goods are shipped, and then pay according to the nationality instead of securing the best rates he can, and the best facilities. The third objection that it would transfer "the business connected therewith from certain localities seems a little inconsistent with facts. There are pipe lines all through the oil regions, and there is no depopulation there. There are pipe lines taking the oil to Cleveland and giving an advantage to that city over Pittsburgh, and yet there was no howl of "depopulation" when they were established, and no objection that the oil "business" was being transferred outside the State. If the oil region is to be depopulated Pittsburgh might as well get a share of its business as Cleveland, and gentlemen who are sticklers for State prosperity seem rather inconsistent in endeavoring to prevent Pittsburgh from getting her share. The last objection in this reason is that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will get the transportation of the oil, and in answer to that the shipper will say it is only a question of rates of freight. The cheapest transporting company will secure the business, whether there is a pipe line or not.

3rd. The passage of such a law would build up refineries at Baltimore, and thus irreparably injure the refining interests of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, the Oil Regions, and all other portions of Pennsylvania.

We cannot exactly see the force of this reasoning. The object of this Free Pipe law is to enable competing corporations to build lines, and bring the crude oil to Pittsburgh at the lowest rates. And then, when the crude oil is manufactured into refined oil, the manufacturer who wishes to get his oil to the seaboard will select the cheapest route. The "Pennsylvania" certainly can, or ought to be able to afford advantages in this direction which could not be given by any rival road, and if it does, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be more in union in this trade than they ever were. It is really a matter of cheap freights.

4th. The preservation of the carriage of the oil trade by the railways of Pennsylvania is a matter of vital importance to the taxpayers, as it is from railway earnings that a large part of the State revenue is derived.

This is a new system of raising State revenues. Pennsylvania railroads pay large taxes; *ergo*, Pennsylvania railroads should be paid higher prices for transporting freight, and the business interests of the State should be oppressed to pay these higher rates, because the Pennsylvania railroads are Pennsylvania institutions. The oil men who also pay taxes, will appreciate this precious logic. There must not be any competition allowed because the Penna. railroads must be protected at all hazards, and it is "a matter of vital importance" to allow no chances for a lowering of freight rates, because the railroads pay taxes.

5th. The passage of such a law is not desired by the major part of the refining interest of Pittsburgh, nor by any part of that interest elsewhere, nor by the major part of the producing interest, nor by any important interest whatever, except the railway and other interests of Maryland and the city of Baltimore, and the foreign exporters and consumers of oil.

This argument sounds very well on paper, but unfortunately for its soundness, the facts are just the reverse of the statements made. The petition for the Free Pipe Law is signed by all but two refining firms in Pittsburgh. It is true it is not signed by the Cleveland refiners, who are perhaps referred to as the refining "interest elsewhere." The "major part of the producing interest" is represented by the Oil City *Derrick*, which in an article we have published says that "The Oil Region has been the victim of special privileges. It now needs, to free itself, general laws which will afford equal facilities to all to engage in the carrying of its product to its market—the seaboard. It needs competition in the carrying trade, and a way left open to form corporations for this business, which, acting against other corporations, will neutralize monopoly. This need, it seems to us, the Free Pipe bill supplies, and the whole opposition to it arises from a misunderstanding of its import or effect, or from the dangerous monopoly, whose oppression such a bill will effectually destroy."

But, continues the objector, it is not desired by "any important interest whatever." The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, representing the business interests of Pittsburgh and of Western Pennsylvania, endorsed the bill, and urges its passage, but perhaps these business interests are not important. As to the last reason that Baltimore wants the refining trade, and Maryland railways, the transportation of the oil, and consumers cheaper oil, the reply is that the people want cheaper oil and whatever will make oil cheaper for the people who consume it, whether it be in refining or in transportation, it is their right to demand; and however much State pride we might have, if our refineries and railroads cannot compete with others, then we say they should not be bolstered up with special privileges that are a tax upon the people.

We have thus briefly endeavored to show the fallacy of these objections to the Free Pipe Law. No extended argument has been attempted, because it was hardly necessary. The objections, on their very face, show a weakness that will be fatal when they come to be fairly considered by any one desirous of ascertaining the truth and doing justly by those who ask for protection in their legitimate business.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Ingomar, the Barbarian," a delightful comedy, and one which is seldom produced here, was played last night with Miss Thompson as *Parthenia*, and Mr. Morrison as *Ingomar*. It is quite refreshing in its purity of sentiment, when placed beside the average modern play, and affords an evening of genuine pleasure.

To-night is Miss Thompson's benefit, when "One Wife" will be played.

Franklin Bowling Hall.

The Franklin House bowling hall, on Fifth avenue, is much patronized by gentlemen who consider themselves in need of exercise, and conceive that in rolling the balls is a good way in which to obtain it.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how superior it is to a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal.

T. F.

A New Impressario.

Mr. Briggs, the manager of the library concerts, has proved himself a greater Impressario than Strakosch or Grau. He is not content with giving to the public the best possible musical talent, but to add to the attraction a few snug little presents, in size from 50 to 250,000 dollars. The money paid to hear the Gilmore Jubilee Concert, on the 27th of February, so far from being money thrown away, is in reality one of the best investments which the country offers.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright.

MWF

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The new police force went on duty yesterday.

····The Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor will meet this afternoon.

····Mayor McCarthy's police appointments give quite general satisfaction.

····A window glass furnace has been started in Chamber's glass house on the South Side.

····Mrs. Ettinger, of this City, has had Bernhard Raphael arrested in Philadelphia for defrauding her out of $250.

····A special session of the Police Committee will be held on Saturday night to conclude the confirmation of appointees.

····Mr. George Hain, who was so severely injured near Freedom on Monday, died on Tuesday evening and was buried yesterday.

····The storm of Wednesday night caused the delay of trains and slight damage on nearly all the railroads that center in the city.

····The three members of the Kline family who were injured by falling down the hill on Mt. Washington, are able to be about.

····The Mayor is about inaugurating improvements in and about the Mayor's office for the better accommodation of officials and the public.

····A respectable middle aged lady can hear of a good situation, to take charge of the work in a small family, by addressing S. P., GAZETTE office.

····A mass temperance meeting under the auspices of the Allegheny Temperance Alliance, was held in the North Avenue M. E. Church last evening.

····A horse attached to a buggy ran off on North avenue, Allegheny, last evening, about five o'clock. The buggy was completely demolished. No one was hurt.

····The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the pay roll, amounting to $3,543.45, and bills to the amount of about $1,000.

····The Committee on Wooden Buildings, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening and agreed to recommend that Richard Nuttle be allowed to erect a frame building on Middle alley.

····The Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance have opened new headquarters at the corner of Market street and Third avenue. This organization is distinct from all other temperance unions or branches.

····One of the large panes of plate glass in the Arsenal Bank, on Butler street, was blown out by the brisk wind on Wednesday night, and was so badly shattered that it will have to be replaced with a new glass.

····Charles Gotthard, whose parents live at 411 Penn street, has disappeared from home. He told his playmates he was going to New York to play "Davy Crockett." The detectives have been requested to hunt him up.

····The committee of ladies having in charge the arrangements for the Centennial tea party, to be held in Library Hall, will meet at the residence of Mrs. S. Jones, Duquesne Way, on Friday, the 12th inst., at two P. M.

····Yesterday morning Detective Pender arrived in this city with John Fosselman and John Winn, charged with robbing the postoffices at Red-gap and Farmersdale. They will have a hearing before U. S. Commissioner McCandless.

····The Birmingham and Morse district schools, of the South Side, are to give an entertainment for the benefit of the poor on the 23d inst., and the Franklin Literary Society will give two for the same purpose on the 26th and 27th days of this month.

····The Allegheny Suspension bridge has a Boyle and could'nt get along without him. He is not an excrescence, and is only painful to violators of the law. Hughey has been commissioned by the Mayors of both cities, and deals out even handed justice on both sides.

····The Democrats of the Seventh ward held a meeting for the suggestion of candidates for ward officers, in the Franklin school house last night, which resulted as follows: Alderman, Daniel Gallagher; Common Council, John W. Moore and W. C. Means; Constables, John F. Rice and Peter Duffey.

····About five o'clock yesterday morning Officer Frank Campbell, of Allegheny, discovered the roof of a house on Federal street, to be on fire. He, with the assistance of a young man who resided in the house, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any damage was done, and without calling out the department. It originated from a spark from the chimney.

····Mr. L. Hiller, who resides at Homestead, had a suit pending in court on Wednesday, and brought three witnesses with him over the P. V. & C. R. R., who rode on coupons of his ticket on the downward trip. On going home the conductor refused to accept the coupons in payment of the fare for the same parties and they were ejected from the car, which may result in another suit for damages.

····The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and ordered ordinances to be prepared for the grading of Belmont street; for the grading and paving of an alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenues, and for a lateral sewer on South Diamond. The Committee also approved the pay-roll of the Eastern district amounting to $675.15, and the Western district amounting to $604 54.

····The Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Guage Railroad Company has organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. G. Ritchie; Secretary, B. F. Flenniken; Treasurer, L. K Evans. Directors—James Dunn, Jacob Swart, Ephraim Conger, Thomas Iams, John T. Hook, S. Rinehart, Jr., H. C. Sayers, A. A. Purman, John Munnel, John D. Wood, Wm. C. Condit and Henry Swart.

····The *Dispatch* has asserted and reiterated the same, that at a meeting of the Taxpayers, last week, Captain Ward charged the GAZETTE with having received money for withholding from publication a Proclamation from Mayor Blackmore. Captain Ward yesterday plainly denied that he ever made such remark as attributed to him by the *Dispatch*, and in this he was verified by Mr. Alexander King. With this statement we shall leave the matter for the present, merely remarking, as is abundantly evident to all, that there is one question of veracity between the *Dispatch* and Capt. Ward. When it is definitely settled between them, we may have something more to say.

PERSONAL.

***Deputy Mayor Salisbury, of the South Side is confined to his house with rheumatism.

***Mr. J. M. Hunter, Road Commissioner of the First District, expended $9,145.42 in his department last year.

***Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co. have been awarded the contract for building the iron bridge over Saw Mill run.

***Rev. Dr. Hornblower, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, is lying dangerously ill in New York of pneumonia.

***Rev. W. B. Watkins will lecture next Tuesday evening, in New Castle, on "The use, abuse and beauty of English words."

***Alderman Bailee has been heard from. He is luxuriating in Ireland, but expects to return to America about March.

***Mrs. Dr. Ward, wife of the late physician of the City Poor Farm, died suddenly on Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. Wm. Rose, at Roup's Station.

***Mr. William Graham, a brother of the Hon. J. L. Graham, died in Allegheny City yesterday morning. He served in the Mexican war and in the rebellion.

***Mr. E. Wilson retires on Monday next from the *Leader* reportorial corps, of which he has long been an efficient attache. He proposes launching into some new business.

***Officer Hughey Boyle, the veteran who keeps matters straight on the Allegheny suspension bride, has been re-appointed by Mayor McCarthy for the ensuing term of three years. Of all the appointments made by His Honor, none will give greater satisfaction, for Hughey is as popular as he is efficient.

***Mr. John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny, met with a painful accident on Wednesday evening. He was walking along Sandusky street, Allegheny, near his home, when he slipped on the ice and fell, fracturing his leg above the ankle. He was taken home and medical assistance secured, and yesterday was improving,—although it will be some time before his genial presence will brighten up the business circles in which he moves.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Schiller at New York; Elyria at Moville; America at Southampton.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street. MWF.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."

FLEMINGTON, HUNTERDON CO., N. J., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly,
JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swelling, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

TTHS&S

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Hugh C. Gordon et ux. to George W. Stump, September 29, 1874; tract of land in East Deer township, containing 1 acre and 8 perches, with buildings. Price...$500

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Charles G. Milnor, January 14, 1875; all the interest of Patrick Lawless et al. to a lot in Penn township, in William Phillips' plan, 50x150 feet. Price...$25

Same as above to same, January 13, 1875; all the interest of Thomas T. Hunter to a lot in same plan as above. Price...$25

Same as above to same, January 15, 1875; all the interest of Charles G. Becker to a lot in same plan as above, 72½x120 feet. Price...$40

John G. Fishman et ux. to William C. Labbett, September 1, 1874; lot in Twenty-fifth ward, city, 18x60 feet. Price...$3,000

Elizabeth R. Dill et al. to Maria B. Hays, November 4, 1873; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, 25x129¾ feet, with buildings. Price...$3,250

Mathias Reich et ux. to Adam Metz, August 22, 1874; six lots in Tenth ward, Allegheny, in Robt. Arthurs' plan, with buildings. Price...$8,000

Trustee's deed from James Wallace to Andrew Stewart, April 2, 1866; tract of land in Raccoon Creek, partly in Washington and partly in Allegheny county, containing 84 acres and 114 perches. Price...$5,802.86¾

John Craig et ux. to Wm. H. Conley, January 25, 1875; lot on Webster street, Allegheny, in Wm. Graham's plan, 20x110 feet, with buildings. Price...$3,000

Val. Lichtenberger, Guardian, to Joseph Keeling et al., April 24, 1874; two tracts of land in Lower St. Clair township, with buildings. Price...$1,041.66

Christian Snyder et ux. et al. to Antoine Soulier et al., March 28, 1874; undivided five-sixths of eight lots in Lower St. Clair township, in John H. Page's plan, with buildings. Price...$5,208.33⅓

Wm. Williams to Isaac Jones, Jan. 2, 1875; two lots in South Versailles township in David W. Riggs et al.'s plan. Price...$300

Sheriff's Poll Deed to German American Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1874; all the interest of Andrias Freund to a lot in Twentieth ward, city, Price...$50

Same as above to same, Dec. 3, 1874; all the interest of Felix Hogenmiller to a lot in Twenty-ninth ward, city, 19½x98 feet. Price...$50

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Specials to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, February 4, 1875.

River nine feet two inches, and rising; full of ice. Weather clear, windy and very cold. Passed up—Nellie Walton, 8 A. M.

WHEELING, February 4, 1875.

River rising; nine feet six inches. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg. River full of new ice. Weather cold and windy.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 4, 1875.

River falling; twelve feet five inches. Weather fair; thermometer 5 at 7 P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 4, 1875.

River about nine feet and stationary. Weather clear and cold.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 4, 1875.

River four feet six inches, and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer 16.

WELLSVILLE, O., February 4, 1875.

River rising, with about eight feet of water in the channel. Passed up—Nellie Walton, 12:40 P. M.; John Hanna, 2:10. The steamer John Gillmore, with tow of empty barges, is laid up here on account of the ice.

OIL CITY, PA., February 4, 1875.

There are no prospects of a break up here. The weather is very cold; thermometer about five degrees above zero; high wind.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—River 21 feet 4 inches, and falling. Weather clear and very cold. Considerable new made ice running.

The *Gazette's* Aurora special says the Vint Shunkie has transferred passengers to the steamer Louisville, and laid up in Hogan's creek, on account of the ice. The tow-boat Bigley is also in the same ice harbor.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—Navigation again suspended, and no departures to-day. The Mary Houston, after starting for New Orleans, Wednesday night, was forced back, and is now at the City wharf. The B. D. Wood was also compelled to turn back, and found a harbor at Pumpkin-patch. The Shannon, from the Tennessee river, Charles Morgan, General Lytle, and John Phillips, from Cincinnati, arrived and tied up. The Grey Eagle is at the mouth of Green river. River rising, with ten feet in the canal and eight feet in Indian chute. The Louisville Board of Underwriters to-day notified owners and masters not to take out boats or receive freight until further notice, on penalty of double rates.

EVANSVILLE, February 4.—Weather clear and cold, mercury 8 to 15 above zero. River risen 8 inches; 19½ feet on gauge. Wind fresh from the west. River full of heavy ice, including old lumps from above the falls. Up—Thompson Dean, 10 P. M.; Idlewild 3 A. M. Dean, Eagle, Florence Lee, Liberty No. 4, and Robert Mitchell gone into Green river; Idlewild and Gracey gone to Willows below. Government boat Alice laid up at Aiken's Landing; all well on board. Navigation and river business suspended.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—River rose nineteen inches. Weather clear and bitterly cold. Departed—Belle Lee, New Orleans; Yeager and Glencoe, Cairo.

VICKSBURG, February 4.—No boats up or down to-day. River rose 3 feet in the last twenty-four hours. Weather clear and cold.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—River falling; 38 feet 6 inches on shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—R. B. Cook, Upper Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Arrived—Susie Silver, Ohio river; Future City and barges, Cairo. No departures. Weather clear and cool.

LITTLE ROCK, February 4.—Weather cloudy and very cold. River falling; six feet by the gauge.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Cattle inactive; the very best on sale 5¾@7¼c; first quality 4¾@5¾c; medium 3¾@4¾c; receipts 1,355 head; sales 971 head. Live hogs unchanged at 8½@9½c; most sales ranging at 8¾@9¼c; few prime in market and the supply chiefly medium; receipts 5,151 head. Sheep: supply light and prices advanced a shade; sales ranged at 4½@7c, gross; receipts 1,000.

Save and Accumulate.

There is nothing that accumulates so rapidly as interest. All time deposits in the Franklin Savings Bank, No. 171 Federal street, Allegheny, draw interest. MWF.

A Prevalent Disease.

There is no disease so prevalent in America as dyspepsia and certainly none which has so generally baffled and defeated the skill of the medical profession. The only remedy for this distressing complaint is a pure medicated stimulant. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, whose essential principle is sound rye, is admitted by medical practioners to be the only alterative, corrective and restorative on which they can rely. The Bitters are the best possible specific for flatulency, dizziness, water brash, irregularity of the bowels, and all indications of confirmed dyspepsia. They do not excite, but soothe the irritated stomach and bowels, and may be taken by persons of the most delicate and sensitive organizations, who are unpleasantly affected by the use of the ordinary stimulants of commerce. Though their effect is most decisive, yet they are so mild and beneficent in operation, as to be suitable to children as well as to adults.

DIED;

MUNHALL—On Wednesday, February 3, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., of Paralysis, HETTIE CUNNINGHAM, wife of John Munhall, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, at Munhall Station, P., V. & C. R. R., on SATURDAY, February 6th. Special train leaving Pittsburgh, South Side, at 11:30 A. M., and to return, leaving Munhall Station at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be there waiting on arrival of the train to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's, 104 Grant street, at 1 P. M. for the South Side Station. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GRAHAM—On Thursday morning, February 4, at 10 o'clock, WM. GRAHAM, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 Morton street, Allegheny city, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

HAMILTON—On Wednesday, February 3d, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH HAMILTON, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Stewart Nixon, Revere street, 13th ward, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

HIRSH—On Wednesday, February 3d, at 4:30 P. M., Mrs. BABETTA HIRSH, aged 59 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Eliu Kutz, No. 278 Federal street, Allegheny city, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

MORGAN—On Wednesday morning, February 3, at 4 o'clock, E. B. MORGAN, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Jackson street, Allegheny, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

REDMAN—On Tuesday evening, February 2d, at the residence of M. D. Hays, Esq., Castle Shannon, FRANK H. REDMAN, son of Margaret and the late John Redman, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, South Side, TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock.

REES—On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARY REES, mother of James Rees, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her residence, No. 41 Congress street, on FRIDAY, February 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

QUIGG—In Denver City, Colorado, on February 1st, at 3:35 P. M., J. FRANK QUIGG, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.
W. W. MARTIN...President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON...Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Ward's Bread
BAKERY,
269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
oc17:h99

FLOWERS for the HOLIDAYS.
Choice Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers,
Arranged in the Best Styles.
German Canary Birds, Bird Cages, Gold Fish.
Fifty barrels Ground Pine for Wreathing.
1,600 Christmas Trees (Norway Spruce).
Evergreen Wreaths and Wreathing, for sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

Use Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

N EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
UPHOLSTERS,
REMOVED TO NO. 139 LIBERTY STREET,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.
FURNITURE, BEDDING AND CURTAIN GOODS.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.
141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCLAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,
WALL PAPER.
No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under, the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted a transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle aged lady to take full charge of house work in small family. Best of references required. Address with real name, S. P., GAZETTE office. fe2:m76

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WILLING to work, desires to engage with an intelligent practical farmer for the coming season. Good references. Address J. W. PORTER, No. 273 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, Pa. fe1

WANTED—MOULD MAKER—ONE who understands Glass House Moulds in all their parts. Address C. H. JENKINS, Superintendent Suffolk Glass Co., 84 Washington street, Boston. fe1:m69

WANTED—INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY BANK STOCK in exchange for splendid suburban land suitable for country seats, only three miles from City Hall, and yet outside of city limits and clear of excessive taxation. It is a sure investment, being located where prices have not been inflated and future valuation must be very great. Apply to PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE CO., No. 127 Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. fe1

TO-LET.

TO LET—STORE ROOM NO. 1 SIXTH STREET, old St. Clair street, now a Sewing Machine Sales Room. Good business location. fe3

TO LET—8 ROOMS OF THE HOUSE No. 40 Seventh avenue, containing Gas and Water. Inquire of DR. D. B. RAMSAY, No. 40 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe3:m83

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING with ten rooms on Resacca street, near the Park, Allegheny city. Apply to C. ARBUTHNOT, 239 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe2:m72

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street. ja4:110

TO LET—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—The Mansion House, stabling, &c., with 9 acres of land, occupied by Mr. John Fleming, located near Robinson street, in the 14th ward; possession the 1st of April. Apply to JOHN DUNLAP, corner Market street and 2nd avenue. ja28:m60

TO LET—CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth street and Penn avenue, a room on second floor, 40 feet by 105 feet, with power sufficient to operate machinery for sash or door factory, or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAMUEL LOGAN, on the premises. ja9:165

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET—TWO ENTIRELY NEW AND elegantly finished dwelling houses, on Page street, Allegheny city. These houses contain 10 rooms each, with laundry and bath rooms, and are finished throughout with hard wood. Will rent low to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. LEWIS, corner Seventh avenue and Grant street. ja30-m66

TO LET—DRY GOODS STORE.—FINE Dry Goods Store, No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by James Caldwell & Co. Also, a large room over the same, about 20 by 60 feet, high ceiling and well lighted.
Inquire of M. SWIFT DAVIS,
121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT H. DAVIS,
116 Federal street, Allegheny.
ja21:m33

TO-LET — LARGE, ELEGANT RESIdence, in Thirteenth ward, with six acres of ground, extending from Bedford avenge to Ridge st. Ice house, carriage house and stabling. The house is in perfect order, being partly new, and the old part remodeled and thoroughly repaired and painted both inside and out, last summer. The house contains fifteen rooms, including finished attic. Marble Mantles, Low Down Grates, &c. The grounds are planted in peach, apple and quince trees. This is one of the most beautiful places about the city, and affords a splendid view of both cities. Possession given at any time. For terms, &c., apply to WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street. ja11:671

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER BELTING HOSE AND RUBBER, at
THORP & DUNN,
No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY home, 6 acres attached, improved, on the Ft. W. & C. R. R., 6 minutes' walk from Haysville station. Apply to J. D. BERND & CO., corner Fifth avenue and Market street. fe2:m74

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 60 Bidwell street, Allegheny, Pa., on line of Pittsburgh & Allegheny Passenger Railway, containing 12 Rooms, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on premises, or of J. C. BAILIFF, 55 Federal street. ja25:m42

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK House of 9 rooms, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas throughout, good dry cellar; situate 225 North avenue, Allegheny. For further information inquire of R. ROBINSON, at the Hoboken Savings Bank, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue. ja18:M11

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL DWELLINGS, with lot 30x80 feet, situate on North Diamond street, Allegheny, immediately behind the Arch street Methodist Church. This property will be sold at AUCTION on THURSDAY NEXT, February 4th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises. JAS. W. DRAPE, Auctioneer, 41½ and 182 Federal street, Allegheny. fe2:m78

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND BOILERS, in good order, ranging from 36 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing promptly done at the West Point Boiler Works, 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE. dec18

ROBINSON BROTHERS
BANKERS,
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
Offer for sale the following first-class Securities:
20,000 PITTSBURGH 7'S STREET BONDS.
10,000 " " 6'S GOLD LOAN.
100 SHARES PENNA. CENTRAL.
5,000 PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS 7'S.
Wanted—
25,000 FIRST-CLASS WARD SCHOOL BONDS.
Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

FOR SALE.
FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED
TEN PER CENT.
School and Municipal Bonds.
INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on
LUTHER S. KAUFMANN,
Stock and Bond Broker,
96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

FOR SALE.
Wheelbarrows,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny River, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
je5-F C. COLEMAN & SON.

FOR SALE—THOS. F. STEWART'S Real Estate Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.
If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country,
If you wish to exchange country property for city,
If your House is too small,
If your House is to large,
If your location does not suit you,
If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of
THOS. F. STEWART.
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
N.B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property, from $20,000 to $100,000.
THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, 7th ward; frame house of 7 rooms; gas, water, wash house, paved street; lot 40x160 feet. Apply to
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; brick 3 story house, 20x60; lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; brick house 20x90; lot 20x90 feet Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM; 12 acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle R. R.; house, stable and well. Price Low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 Liberty street.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations.
Cor. Penn Avenue and 6th St.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
LOWEST PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD,...Lessees and Managers.
BENEFIT OF
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
FRIDAY EVENING, February 5th,
ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.
Monday—SEA OF ICE

☞FRANKLIN HOUSE
BOWLING HALL,
73 and 75 Fifth Avenue.
In this establishment, Pittsburgh can boast of having one of the finest and most complete places for Bowling entertainment in the world.
W. H. STROUP, Proprietor.
fe1:m69

☞THE CATHEDRAL FAIR
EVERY EVENING,
IN THE BASEMENT.
de24:k74

DOLLARS!
TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Whole Tickets		$50 00
Halves		25 00
Tenth or each Coupon		5 00
11 Whole Tickets for		500 00

For Tickets or information, Address,
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who, under the late Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building,
Louisville, Ky.
de18:k59:TF-S

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 1, 1875.
NOTICE TO BOILER MAKERS
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., MONDAY, February 8th, 1875, for furnishing and setting in place a BATTERY OF THREE BOILERS, FIRE FRONT AND BRITCHING for same, for Allegheny Water Works.
Bids will be received for U. S. S.S. Steel and No. 1 C. H. Iron. Water Committee reserve the right to select the brand of iron or steel.
Specifications can be seen and full information obtained at the office of the superintendent of Water Works. The Water Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
fe1 JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.

TO CARPENTERS.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Second Floor, Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1875.
Sealed proposals for the erection of a temporary WOODEN BUILDING, on lot bounded by Francis street and Bedford avenue, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, at 12 M. The Board of Health reserve the right to reject any and all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city. Bidders will be required to give sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, and all information relative thereto given by
W. SNIVELY, M. D.,
CROSBY GRAY,
Office hours 9 to 12 A. M. Committee.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE.
The next regular session of North Side Institute, T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal, begins MONDAY, February 1. Apply at rooms, FEDERAL ST. and NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny. ja28:m56

NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Spring Session of Twenty Weeks opens February 1st.
For terms, &c., apply to DR. N. NEWELL,
ja25:m42 275 Penn avenue.

Miss Hindman's Select School
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The 12th Term of this school will commence on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1875, in rooms 6 and 8, No. 5 Fourth avenue. Daily lessons in German by Prof. Rudolph Leonhart. ja26-m48

KNAKE & M'GINN,
Sole Agents for the
Arion, New York and Shomacker, Philadelphia,
PIANOS, and Dealers in
Estey Organs.
PRICES—Pianos, $300 to $750. Organs, from $60 to 750, according to style and finish. Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books. Operas by different publishers, &c.
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Late St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. A. B. W. H. B.
S. Bradley & Sons,
Woolen Manufacturers of
FANCY BARRED FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL
BLUE AND ALBION JEANS,
SUPERIOR KNITTING YARNS
Of all colors and numbers, suitable for Knitting machinery, guaranteed all Wool.
FACTORY, RIVER AVENUE,
Below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000.
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.